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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Twelfth Session

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 4, 1970/*Agrahayana* 13, 1892 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met five minutes past eleven of the clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Sir, before you proceed to the questions, I have to make a submission about to-day's questions. It is a very important submission.

I have given notice of a question for to-day 21 days ago regarding the Prime Minister's going to New York by Air India which cost the Exchequer Rs. 33 lakhs. I got this morning a letter at 10 that this question is not possible without assigning any reason. It is the question of the rights and privileges of the Members of Parliament. If this is the way. . . (*Interruptions*). This is a very important question. If I had received the reply earlier, I would have taken it up with you in your Chamber. The question is meant for to-day and I got the information just now. I want your protection, Sir. Is this the way Members of the House are to be treated and this is a question where Rs. 33 lakhs of public money has been wasted by the Prime Minister of a so-called socialist government on anti-social activities? If this question cannot be asked in this House, which question can be asked? No reason has been assigned. They could have informed me earlier that this question cannot be admitted and I would have taken it up with you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: 21 दिन पहले सवाल दिया गया था। मैं इसके मैरिट्स में नहीं जाना चाहता। अगर मना करना था तो पहले मना किया जा सकता था और उसके कारण दिये जा सकते थे। आज ही मना करना, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। आप सचिवालय से जानकारी प्राप्त कर लीजिये।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: जो इनकनवीनियेंट सवाल होते हैं उनको रिजैक्ट कर दिया जाता है, उनको डिसएलाउ कर दिया जाता है। इसके बारे में आपको जांच करनी चाहिये। इनकनवीनियेंट सवाल जो होते हैं, वे डिसएलाउ हो जाते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: There is a procedure we have been following. If you have any grievance or complaint, that can be brought to my notice, but not now.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I have not even received any reply to my question, Sir. At least you have replied to him. Why not you reply to me? You don't want to reply to me?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I am sitting down, Sir. But please see that I get some reply.

MR. SPEAKER: You mean that I also reply in this House like Ministers?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: You can ask your office to write to us.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought this would be a very peaceful day but you start like this. I only pray before I come here, 'Let this be a peaceful day' and God is always ignorant of my prayers. I only wish that He could hear.

Mr. Nayanar—absent. Mr. Venkataswamy—absent. (*Interruptions*) I am even prepared to distribute sweets provided you keep peace.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: We give you peace but you give us justice.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Devinder Singh Garcha.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Mr. Nayanar has not come to the House, but this is a question in which we are all interested.

MR. SPEAKER: The Member is not here. Mr. Devindar Singh Garcha.

Direction Issued by Reserve Bank of India, regarding Demand for Credit

*513. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has issued a direction to the Commercial Banks that they would have to meet the increased demand for credit during the busy season starting from November by mobilising additional deposits and that the Reserve Bank of India would not oblige them by putting "created money" in their hands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of impact that the said direction would have in order to fight inflation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). For the busy season which is taken to have commenced in November, 1970, Reserve Bank advised the banks to step up further their efforts at deposit mobilisation so that the additional credit demand could be met out of their own resources as far as possible; the banks could borrow from the Reserve Bank only in the last resort and for short periods. The Reserve Bank would, however, continue to provide refinance for legitimate requirements of productive activities and also give discretionary accommodation in deserving cases. The aim of this policy is that while it will avoid risks of curtailment of socially useful production, it will have a restraining influence on excessive credit expansion and thus help control inflationary pressures on the economy.

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: I had asked this question fundamentally because the information as it appeared in the national press conveyed an impression that an order has been passed that no Reserve Bank money would be available to the commercial banks. It is a comfort to know that provisos for relaxation have been made in this order. I would only ask the Finance Minister if he would take care that these provisos are used fairly liberally so that production is not curtailed in the vital sectors of the national economy.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I must say that the provisos are there and they are meant for being made proper use of. But I cannot say that there should be more liberal use of them because then they cease to be provisos.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: It is admitted by the Minister that there is a growing gap between the deposits and advances. In these circumstances, to relate credit to this growing gap is not being fair to those who want money from the banks. It has been found that since this directive was issued in the last one month the demand of money given by the Reserve Bank and Scheduled Banks has been reduced from Rs. 113 crores to Rs. 43 corres. It is also calculated that this gap will be of the order of Rs. 500 crores in the next year. In these circumstances, would the Minister consider whether these directives should not be reviewed to see that there is credit availability and to see that it is available at a reasonable rate because, the present rate, not only of the banks, but outside also, is far from reasonable?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No Reserve Bank or no Scheduled Bank can take the stand of not reviewing a matter. Things have to be reviewed from time to time. It depends upon the general trend in the economy. The justification for the present circular is this. During the so-called slack season there was a complete absence of slackness. Contrary to the normal expectation, namely, that during slack season the credit from the Reserve Bank for refinance gets reduced, what happened was that this time it was unusually higher. It did not decrease, but it increased. Therefore, certain steps have to be taken. This was the most essential aspect, because, this emphasises the fact that there should be further deposit mobilisation by the Banks. If they want to go ahead for increasing credit, they must depend upon their own resources. The ques-

tion is not one of catering to all the demands, but to the right type of demands, to the genuine demands, demands for productive activities and for social purposes, which will have to be given the priority. These are all various factors which are taken into account and naturally the Banks will continue to keep in view the new trends in the economy.

SHRI UMANATH: Prior to nationalisation of banks, a substantial amount as advances used to be given for specilative purposes in foodgrains. The hon. Minister must be knowing and the whole House knows that this contributed to much of the inflationary pressures. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. After nationalisation of the commercial banks, was any policy change made with regard to issuing of advances to be utilised for speculative purposes in foodgrains either by the Reserve Bank or by the Government? If so, what are the steps taken? If not, what are the reasons therefor?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If the hon. Member had been present here during the last few weeks, I think, he would have known the steps taken. I have given detailed reply to this question earlier. There is careful scrutiny being made and emphasis laid in regard to what are called, big accounts. A new type of proforma has been prepared which goes into the details, so that one could find out whether the requirement of credit is a genuine requrement or not. Last time, I explained in answer to a question that the Reserve Bank itself has come out with new monetary policies of raising the net liquidity ratio and other things. They raised the rate of interest also. These are some of the important steps taken to see that the money taken is not used for speculative purposes.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: One of the laudable objectives of the nationalisation of banks was to effect economies of scale. But top-heavy administration and wasteful expenditure continue to exist. For example, the Governor of the Reserve Bank is getting a salary of Rs. 4500 p.m., and the Chairman of the State Bank of India gets about Rs. 4000 p.m., whereas some of the custodians get a salary between Rs. 3500 to 6000 p.m. For example, the custodian of the Indian Overseas Bank gets more than Rs. 6000 p.m. Will Government consider rationalising these top salaries?

Moreover, by means of merger and amalgamation also we can effect economies of scale. There is a suggestion that the DENA Bank, the Union Bank of India, and the Bank of Maharashtra can be merged under the name Western Regional Bank. Similarly, the Canara Bank, the Syndicate Bank, the Indian Bank and the Indian Overses Bank can be grouped together as the Southern Regional Bank; the Allahabad Bank and the United Commercial Bank, and the United Bank of India can be grouped together as the Eastern Regional Bank and the Punjab National Bank can be designated as the Northern Regional Bank. By doing so, we shall help in the removal of regional backwardness and imbalance, and they can function on the model of the local zones of the Reserve Bank of India. Will Government consider this suggestion? What is the reaction of the hon. Minister?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Regarding the first part of the question, I shall require notice, because he has raised the question of general pay scales, which differs from one bank to the other.

The second question is a general question. Possibly, this can very rightly be discussed when we discuss the scheme of management organisation, because this will have to be gone into in a more detailed manner.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि स्लैक सीजन में कर्जे की मांग ज्यादा बढ़ गई। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह मांग बढ़ने का कारण क्या है—क्या देश में इकानोमिक एक्टिविटीज ज्यादा बढ़ रही है या और कोई कारण है। अगर इकानोमिक एक्टिविटीज़ बढ़ रही है, तो सरकार को कर्जे की बढ़ती हुई मांग की पूर्ति करनी चाहिए और अगर इसका कोई दूसरा कारण है, तो मंत्री महोदय को यह बताना चाहिए।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This is an important matter because it has certainly put pressure on prices and has encouraged the tendency for inflationary money. One has to find out why it took place. This will have to be very carefully analysed. But the question is how to find a way out.

I can, of course, give one explanation for it. There was much more demand in those items where there was surplus production. Take, for example, sugar. Really speaking, when there is surplus and one has to stock those items, there is demand for credit.

SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI: It is a genuine demand.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Yes, there is a genuine demand. But at the same time, it does not lead to additional production. I am merely explaining the need for larger credit, which was the main question. These are some of the factors, and we are going into these things.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जहां तक बैंक्स के एग्रीगेट डिपाजिट्स का सवाल है, 1968-69 में इनक्रीज 16.4 परसेंट थी, जब कि पिछले साल वह 16.1 परसेंट थी। इसका मतलब है कि डिपाजिट्स कुछ कम हो गये। बैंक क्रेडिट में पहले साल में 15 परसेंट इनक्रीज था, जब कि अब 21 परसेंट इनक्रीज है, यानी 6 परसेंट ज्यादा इनक्रीज हो गया है। क्या यह सही है कि क्रेडिट में जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह प्राडक्टिव परपजिज में नहीं हुई है, बल्कि नान-प्राडक्टिव परपजिज में हुई है, जैसे शुगर के स्टाक में 300 करोड़ रुपये लगे हैं और यही हालत फूड प्रोक्युरमेंट और आयरन एन्ड स्टील की है ? प्राडक्टिव परपजिज में ज्यादा लोन जायें, क्या उसके लिए सरकार ने यह निश्चित किया है कि कितने लोन एग्रीकलचरल सेक्टर में जायें, कितने स्माल-स्केल सैक्टर में जायें, कितने अलग अलग सैक्टर्ज में जायें ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He wanted to know whether we have fixed certain percentages and proportions for different heads of economic activity. If we merely go by that mechanical process, it will lead to some difficulties. After nationalisation, there is one very definite change, and I must say, a good change. So far what we call the priority sectors were getting less attention from credit institutions. Now that is corrected and the attention given to them has increased,

The demand for credit rises because of developing and expanding economic activity. For that there must be more resources with the banks also. Hence the emphasis on deposit mobilisation.

I do not accept the theory that deposit mobilisation has gone down. I do not know if members have with them Annexure Two—it is available to me. . .

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Not keeping pace.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is not true that it has decreased compared to previous record. I can give figures.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I say comparatively.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: From 27 December 1968 to 31 October 1969, the total addition to deposit mobilisation was Rs. 567.1 crores. During the corresponding period afterwards, that is 26 December 1969 to 30 October 1970, the corresponding figure was Rs. 710 crores. So there is increase. But the point is that between the increase in deposit and increase in credit demand, there is an increasing gap. That has to be bridged. That is our problem.

National Transport Policy

*516. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate national transport policy, to coordinate the development of various means of transport and to set up technical boards at the Centre and State levels as recommended by an earlier Committee on Inland Water Transport; and

(b) what was the proposed outlay for development of water transport during the last three Five Year Plans and what amount of it was actually spent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Committee on Inland Water Transport set up under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Bhagavati, has recommended that the National Transportation Policy should aim at exploiting inherent advantages of all modes of transport with the object to bring about conditions for the development of all modes of transport in such proportions and combinations as would ensure maximum return from investment in the transport system as a whole and to meet the total transport need of the community at each stage, at minimum cost. This recommendation of the Committee will be further processed taking into account the views of the State Governments and in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Pursuant to the recommendation made by the earlier (Gokhale) Committee, a technical Directorate was set up in the Centre. The State Governments of Assam, West Bengal and Kerala have also set up technical organisations to deal with the matters relating to inland water transport. The need to set up such organisations or at least separate cells at each State level was emphasised on the State Governments. The Governments of Maharashtra and Bihar are considering the proposal. The other State Governments have intimated that for the present no separate cells or organisations were considered essential as there is no sufficient work and that all matters relating to inland water transport in those States are being dealt with either by their Irrigation/Public Works Departments and/or the State Port Officers.

(b) Although no separate allocations were made for the development of inland water transport in the First Five-Year Plan, expenditure amounting to Rs. 33.08 lakhs was, however, incurred on the grants and contributions made to the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board for the acquisition of craft and for meeting its normal expenditure. During the Second and the Third Five-Year Plans, expenditure amounting to Rs. 72.34 lakhs and Rs. 307.40 lakhs were incurred against the plan provisions of Rs. 143.32 lakhs and Rs. 548.00 lakhs respectively.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Is it a fact that the Bhagwati Committee has recommended an expenditure of Rs. 12 crores in the Fourth Plan for this whereas the Plan has provided only Rs. 8 crores for this purpose, out of which 50 per cent has to be the States' contribution? The finances of States like West Bengal and Bihar where water transport has to be increased are absolutely in the red. What do Government propose to do to fill up the gap so that at least the outlay of Rs. 8 crores can be utilised for inland water transport?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: The Bhagawati Committee made some specific recommendations. We have sent these to the State Governments. As for the Plan provision for inland water transport and all those things, it is Rs. 13 crores in the Fourth Plan, Rs. 5 crores in the central sector, Rs. 4 crores in centrally-sponsored schemes and Rs. 4 crores in the States sector. Wherever, it has to be revised, we will take it up one by one and whatever the recommendations of the State Governments concerned for projects and so on, we will consider them.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: The development of a co-ordinated transport system by Government has been absolutely lacking. What action has been taken to develop the Farakka Barrage into a rail-road-river Co-ordinated transport system? Also what action has been taken to develop the Rajasthan Canal into a satisfactory water transport system?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: The Bhagwati Committee was appointed to make recommendations for development of the inland water transport system. The Committee have gone into the matter with State Governments and the interests concerned in detail. We are examining their recommendations. We have asked the State Governments concerned to make specific proposals on them.

Regarding Farakka, we have sent the Committee's recommendations to the State Governments and others concerned.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: What about the Rajasthan Canal?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: The hon. Minister said that Bhagawati Committee was appointed to study the problem of inland water transport. The Committee has specifically recommended that in Brahmaputra the water transport system which was

being managed by the RSN Company but now taken over by the Inland Water Transport Corporation should immediately come into existence under the new arrangement, for which the necessary funds should be provided by the Government of India. I want to know what steps the Government of India has taken in respect of this particular specific recommendation made by the Bhagawati Committee.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: The recommendations of the Bhagawati Committee were received only on 27th October, 1967, and within one month we have sent all these recommendations to the State Governments to make up their minds and send specific recommendations. We are taking steps from all aspects whatever has been recommended by the Committee, so that they may take some concrete shape.

Regarding the recommendation of the Committee on the Brahmaputra, we have asked the State to comment on it.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: May I know what the Government are doing to co-ordinate this inland water transport with road transport and railway transport, and whether there is any thinking that some water steamer or transport service in the perennial rivers should be started in the public sector by the State Governments, either by themselves or with the help of the Central Government?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: The Bhagawati Committee has recommended the starting of a service in the Ganga. We are examining it with the State Governments of U. P. and Bihar. No such service can be run effectively unless it is taken up by the State Government, we can only give assistance. Our experience in Assam is that in spite of all our persuasion, things could not pick up. So, we have asked the State Governments of U. P. and Bihar to take this matter, and we are ready to assist them.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The hon. Minister said that Rs. 5 crores are allotted for the Central Sector and Rs. 4 crores for the centrally sponsored schemes in the Fourth Plan forinland transport. Taking into consideration the wide potentialities of developing inland transport in Kerala, may I know how much money is allotted for Kerala and if it meets the demands of the State as such?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Regarding the specific demand of Kerala, I have no information at present. There is one scheme that has been recommended by the Bhagavati Committee; we have asked the State Government to take up the projects, and they have already sent the project, i.e., the Nandikera scheme. We have asked them about the other schemes which have been specifically recommended. The total complex is: Rs. 167 lakhs for the Champakaran Canal, Rs. 41 lakhs for the Nandikera Canal and foracquisition of passenger boats Rs. 30 lakhs.

Arrangement for receiving bigger Jet Plans in Major Airports

* 518. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements for receiving bigger jet planes have been completed in all the major airports of India; and

(b) the total expenditure involved in the project of improving the airports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) The international airports at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras are even now in a position to receive Boeing 747s. Certain essential improvements are, however, being made and additional facilities provided to meet the requirements more adequately. Almost all domestic aerodromes to which Indian Airlines are likely to operate the Boeing 737s are suitable for the operation of this aircraft.

(b) A sum of Rs. 37.50 crores is available in the Fourth Plan for developing the four international airports and Rs 5 crores for domestic airports.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: The present scheme is to have these bigger planes only in the four major ports. May I know whether, in course of time, the other airports will also be served by these bigger planes which can accommodate larger number of passengers, and if so, what is the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): If by bigger planes the hon. Member means Boeing 747, the jumbo jets, then we have at present no proposal to link them, although we can always do so, if requirements so demand, in the years to come, but if by bigger planes he means Boeing 737, they are going not only to the four international airports but to about 15 to 20 other airports also, so that we can give the maximum benefit to the travelling public.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Recently, during the dispute between the commercial pilots association and the Government, the case of the commercial pilots was that the training imparted for running some of these special planes is not quite adequate. How far is there truth in this allegation?

DR. KARAN SINGH: On the contrary the training programme for Boeing 737 planes is proceeding smoothly. There was some trouble in the last batch; that has also now been sorted out and they are going in the month of December. After that programme is completed, we are hopeful that our new planes will start functioning on 1st January.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that 737 will go to the other ports also. Is Vizagapatnam included in those other ports?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I do not think it is included at present. Perhaps in years to come when the demand increases it will also go there.

SHRI BASUMATARI: Assurances were given here that there will be jet flights from Delhi to Gauhati. What is the position about that?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Calcutta-Gauhati route is one for the new jet planes.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: In view of the fact that Gauhati is a big airport and the fourth main station of the Indian Airlines and a more paying station than the four international airports, what special arrangements are made to avoid the conditions that existed at Gauhati?

DR. KARAN SINGH: As I said, we have included Gauhati in the 737 programme. . . (*Interruptions*). Apart from that we are looking into the whole eastern region and we shall do whatever we can to improve facilities.

SHRI RANGA: Is it a fact that Vizag has been woefully neglected?

DR. KARAN SINGH: No, Sir.

श्री बलराज मधोक : यह सत्य है कि इन बड़े प्लैन्ज के लिये आपने अपने रन-वेज लम्बे किये हैं और इस काम के लिये दिल्ली और दूसरी जगहों पर एडीशनल जमीन ली है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिनसे जमीन ली है, क्या उनको कम्पेन्सेशन दिया है ? क्या यह भी तथ्य है कि दिल्ली के पालम हवाई अड्डे को लम्बा करने के लिये आपने पूरा मंगला गांव को घेर लिया है और आज उन लोगों को गांव में जाने के लिये कोई रास्ता भी नहीं बचा है. . .

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Look at the question; we are not fools.

MR. SPEAKER: I think so; you must....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: You must look at the question; it is a very relevant question. They have extended the airports. As a result certain problems have arisen and I am drawing the attention of the Minister to them.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not shout; I do not hold it in order.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: You may not hold it in order; but it is in order.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: He referred to arrangements for receiving bigger planes. I hope he was not limiting his answer to the extension of the landing strips and the like. What arrangements are being made for quicker transit of passengers, say, by increasing checking booths, quicker receiving of the baggage, etc. When Caravelles were introduced with more seating capacity, checking

booths were not increased but the check-in time was increased. I want to know whether they will increase the number of checking booths and arrange for quicker clearance of baggage in airports served by Boeing 737?

DR. KARAN SINGH: These arrangements are important ones. In our international airports so far as Jumbos are concerned, we have taken special steps to see that customs, immigration, health and other facilities are available on an increased scale so that travellers are not made to wait for a long time. ... (*Interruptions*) These facilities in international airports will also be available naturally to the local flights. In other airports also we are trying within the limits of our resources to increase baggage clearance facilities.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It takes two hours. . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: How can it be 'Naturally' available?

SHRI RANGA: In view of the rapid industrial development of Visakhapatnam and the steel project which is in the offing also, how is it that Government continues to neglect the ordinary improvements at that part, and why the few imporvements that we have suggested have been considered to be far in surplus? Why is it that Government has cancelled the connection between Madras and Visakhapatnam and Calcutta?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I am not able to give an immediate answer but regarding Visakhapatnam, I can assure the hon. Member that we will certainly look very carefully into the genuine requirements of Visakhapatnam.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the 737 Boeings go to Bhuvaneswar? Is the Bhuvaneswar airport being developed to receive these planes?

MR. SPEAKER: Well, everytime, every Member is asking about this port and that port. (*Interruption*) He will answer if he is ready.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: You have permitted others to ask about Gauhati and Visakhapatnam. Why are you not permitting the question about Bhuvaneswar?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Let him reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not disallowed it. Perhaps you have misunderstood me. I said he will answer if he is ready. (*Interruption*).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Let him say that.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you got some information on this? (*Interruption*)

SHRI P. G. SEN: On the one hand, the pilots have boycotted AVRO flights, while the Government says there is nothing wrong anywhere. May I know what is the position?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it. It is not a question about AVRO flights.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: With the development and expansion of air travel, the airports at Bangal and Madras are totally and grossly neglected. I would like to know what steps they propose to take to extend and modernise the airports at Cochin and Trivandrum and whether the 737 Boeing planes will touch these airports also.

DR. KARAN SINGH: As far as Trivandrum is concerned, I was there myself a short while ago, and I had a discussion as regards the possibility of acquiring more land. We certainly agree that Trivandrum needs top priority. We are taking steps in that regard.

As far as Cochin is concerned, it is a Defence Ministry airport. I have taken up the matter with my colleague, the Minister of Defence, and we realise that it is one of the most heavily passengered routes in the whole country, and we will do what we can to Cochin.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Whether 737 Boeings will go there.

DR. KARAN SINGH: At present, the Cochin airport is not large enough to take 737 planes although we want to fly them there. Therefore, we have taken up with the Defence Ministry the possibility of increasing the space so that we can introduce 737 there.

श्री शिंकरे : टूरिज्म की दृष्टि से जब हम विचार करते हैं तो छोटा-सा गोआ विदेशी टूरिस्ट्स या देशी टूरिस्ट्स के लिये बड़े आकर्षण का केन्द्र है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या मंत्री जी के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है जिसके द्वारा गोआ के डबोलिम एअर-पोर्ट को डेवलप किया जाय . . .

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: You have allowed questions on Gauhati and Visakhapatnam. Why did you rule out my question on Bhuvaneswar? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: I did not rule it out.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: You are compelling me to become noisy.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a misunderstanding. I did not rule it out. I said Members are speaking at one and the same time. I said he can answer the question if he has got information about it.

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जहां तक गोआ का सम्बन्ध है, हम इस चीज को मानते हैं कि पर्यटन की दृष्टि से गोआ का एक विशेष आकर्षण है। इसीलिये हमारे नये जहाज गोआ भी जायं, ऐसी योजना हम बना रहे हैं।

जहां तक भुवनेश्वर का सम्बन्ध है, भुवनेश्वर को भी—जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है—हमारे नये जहाज जाने वाले हैं। लेकिन इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं आज 12 बजे के बाद पूरा पता लेकर माननीय सदस्य को बता दूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER: I am so glad nobody asked any question about increase of hostesses.

Enquiry Against Hindi Officer involved in Smuggling

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* 519. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV:
SHRI RAMJI RAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 813 on the 6th April, 1970 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry promised by the Prime Minister against the Hindi Officer of the Ministry of Finance alleged to be involved in a smuggling racket has not been entrusted to the Central Bureau of Investigation so far; and

(b) the reasons for not entrusting this case to the Central Bureau of Investigation and finalising the investigations against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). This officer's association with a foreign national was alleged to be suspect from the point of involvement in smuggling. An earlier complaint also referred to a possible security angle. The investigation was, therefore, entrusted to the Director-General, Revenue Intelligence and Investigation, who is a senior officer of Indian Police and who apart from being currently concerned with anti-smuggling and enforcement work, has considerable, past experience in the Intelligence Bureau.

In the light of the Director-General's report, the allegation about assets of this officer being disproportionate to his known means of income, has been referred for investigation to the Central Bureau of Investigation who have since registered the case.

श्री जगेश्वर यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दिया तले अंधेरा कैसा ? इस हिन्दी अधिकारी ने इतनी प्रापर्टी इकट्ठी कर ली फिर भी इसके साथ नर्मी क्यों बरती जा रही है ? प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने इस हाउस में पूरा ऐक्शन लेने का वचन दिया था लेकिन फिर भी नर्मी बरती जा रही है। मालूम होता है कि भीतरी रूप से दूसरा हुक्म दे दिया जाता है। इस हाउस में कहा गया था कि सख्त ऐक्शन लिया जायेगा और जांच की जायेगी लेकिन फिर भी उनकी प्रापर्टी पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। ज्योतिष के नाम पर काफी प्रापर्टी इस अधिकारी ने जमा कर ली है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इस सदन में जो आश्वासन दिया गया था उसके अनुसार

विभागीय जांच की गई और उसके बाद पाया गया कि उनके पास जो सम्पत्ति है, वह जितने उनके आमदनी के जरिए हैं उनसे ज्यादा नजर आती है इसलिए सी बी आई के पास वह केस सौंप दिया गया । जैसा कि मैंने अपने मूल उत्तर में कहा है कि एक केस रजिस्टर किया गया है और उसकी जांच जारी है । इस प्रकार जो भी आश्वासन इस सदन में दिया गया था उसे पूरा किया गया है और उसमें कोई कोताही नहीं की गई है ।

श्री जगेश्वर यादव: इस व्यक्ति के बारे में तीसरी बार प्रश्न उठाया गया है और जितनी ही इसमें देरी की जाती है हाउस में उसके बारे में उतना ही विरोध बढ़ता जा रहा है । यदि इसमें जल्दी जांच नहीं की जायेगी तो बार बार यह प्रश्न उठता रहेगा । तो इस केस में नर्मी क्यों बरती जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इसका जवाब मिल चुका है ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: *rose—*

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is a very important question. It looks as though it is a very simple one. The Hindi Officer attached to the Finance Ministry has not only involved himself in a foreign exchange racket, but also there are certain specific allegations. There is a letter from Bangkok to this officer.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. You ask a straight question. This is question hour not debating hour.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why is the Finance Ministry not taking action ? What is the secret behind it ? Let them reveal it and I will put a straight question. There is a letter from one Paul Grandi, a businessman in Bangkok. There is some correspondence between this man and the son of this Hindi officer.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: That is why I am putting it. Because that letter is with me.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow this practice.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: If there is any correspondence with a businessmen and it is in his possession, it should be allowed. . .

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Before I put a question I would like to convince you how relevant is the question I am putting.

MR. SPEAKER: If you can judge its relevancy yourself, what is the use of my sitting here?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The letter reads:

> "Today being a holiday, I do not want to let it pass without sending a few thoughts. Wishing that this letter reaches you and your family in good health and happiness, Adrienne and Dany accompany my best wishes. Ourselves are doing fine."

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow this letter to be read. Ask the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

> "Business now is also getting better and I know that I will make it. The milk account has not come through yet but I think if that company will use advertising as a sales builder, PAG will get the account.."

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I cannot allow this letter to be read. You are doing it without my permission.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is a long letter.

MR. SPEAKER: Sometimes it is good quoting a letter; but not daily. I do not mind it sometimes. But do not make it a daily practice.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is a long correspondence between the son of a Hindi Officer and Bangkok businessman. That letter has revealed that a certain officer of

the Finance Ministry is involved in the foreign exchange racket. This Hindi Officer is catering to the needs of the officers of the Finance Ministry to help this Bangkok businessman. This has been going on for a very long time. Not one question but several questions have been asked about this. That long correspondence is missing from the file referred to the CBI for inquiry. Would the Ministry consider the question of constituting an inquiry committee consisting of Members of Parliament to go into this racket ? The Finance Ministry is delaying this investigation because it also involves people working in that Ministry. Is it not a fact that this officer is providing the officers facilities like glorious nights and that is why the relevant records were not placed before the CBI? Is the Government going to take some action to expedite the inquiry?

MR. SPEAKER: Is it finished?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: If the hon. Member had heard the original reply that I had given, he would not have probably been so much agitated. I had stated that the complaints that were received against this officer had this angle of security as well as foreign exchange. Both these allegation were very carefully examined by a very senior officer, who has wide experience in this matter, and after a very detailed examination and investigation it was found that there is absolutely no truth in the matter. As far as that letter is concerned, he alleged that that letter is missing. That letter is not missing. It was produced before the investigation officer, who took a copy of that letter and returned the original, because the original was not needed for investigation purpurposes. Also, it can again be brought back, if needed by the CBI. The whole matter is under investigation of the CBI, as I have indicated in my original reply, and the CBI have registered a case. The whole matter is under investigation and I hope the report of the CBI would be available soon when, in the light of that report, whatever action is necessary will be taken.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My allegation was about the supply of girls from Bangkok to cater to the needs of the officers of the Finance Ministry so that they may destroy the records and sabotage the inquiry, against that officer. I want to know whether that letter has been traced and it is there or not. That is my allegation. He should answer it

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question. It is an allegation.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is a question why action has not been taken regarding the supply of girls from Bangkok to cater to the needs of the officers working in the Finance Ministry.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: The Minister has admitted that there is such a letter. The hon. Member says that the letter makes reference to what he has mentioned. Unless that is clarified by the Minister it will create a very bad impression.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I am prepared to clarify that. The allegation that the hon. Member has just now made has not been substantiated by the inquiries that have been made into the matter.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI: The inquiry was made by your officer.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच है कि जो पत्र व्यवहार पकड़ा गया है उससे यह पता लगता है कि सम्बन्धित अधिकारी तस्करी के मामले में कोड वर्ड्स का उपयोग किया करता था और अभी तक सी बी आई के लिए उन कोड वर्ड्स का अर्थ निकालना मुश्किल हो रहा है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या सी बी आई की इनक्वायरी होने तक उस अधिकारी को मुअत्तिल किया जायेगा या मुअत्तिल कर दिया गया है या वह अधिकारी अभी तक कार्यालय में काम कर रहा है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल: वह जो पहले इनक्वायरी की गई थी विभाग के द्वारा उसके बारे में मैंने पहले कहा कि तस्करी का उन्होंने कुछ व्यापार किया या नहीं किया या उनका कोई सम्बन्ध सीक्योरिटी एंगिल से है अर्थात किसी विदेशी नागरिक के साथ

उनका सम्बन्ध है इस सब के बारे में जांच पड़ताल की गई। यह भी देखा गया कि कोड वर्ड्स का कोई उपयोग किया गया या नहीं किया गया तो उस वक्त जो इनक्वायरी हुई तो पता चला कि ऐसे कोई कोड वर्ड्स का उपयोग नहीं किया गया। यह एक साधारण चिट्ठी थी। चिट्ठी से कोई ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण क्लियु का पता नहीं चला जिससे कि उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही हो सके। पर जैसा मैंने पहले कहा जब इनक्वायरी चल रही थी उस समय यह पता लगा कि इनके पास जो सम्पत्ति है वह उनकी जो तनख्वाह है या जो कुछ भी उनके रिसोर्सेज हैं उससे कहीं अधिक है और उससे उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है अर्थात् उनके पास बहुत अधिक सम्पत्ति थी। इसलिए यह सोचा गया कि उसका पूरा मामला सी बी आई को सौंप दिया जाय। सी बी आई उसे देख लेगा। साधारण तौर पर यह होता है कि जो इनवैस्टिगेटिंग ऐथारिटी होती है वह इस बात की सिफारिश करती है कि इनवैस्टिगेशन के लिए या जांच पड़ताल के लिए किसी अफसर का ट्रान्सफर कर दिया जाय, उसे मुअत्तिल कर दिया जाय या न किया जाय। लेकिन इस तरह की कोई सिफारिश हमें सी बी आई से नहीं मिली।

जहां तक कि उनके सरकारी काम का सवाल है तो वह ट्रान्सलेशन का काम करते हैं। वह हिन्दी में ट्रान्सलेशन करने का काम करते हैं और उनके उस काम के बारे में अभी कोई ऐसी शिकायत नहीं आई है केवल उस तरह की शिकायतें आई है जिनका कि जिक्र किया जा चुका है। अगर सी बी आई से जरा भी हमें इसके लिए इशारा मिलता कि उस अधिकारी को उस जगह से हटा देना चाहिए या मुअत्तिल कर देना चाहिए तब यह कार्यवाही कर दी जाती लेकिन सी बी आई ने इस तरह की कोई ऐसी बात नहीं की है इसलिए उस दिशा में हमारी ओर से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

श्री स. मो. बनर्जी: इसके बारे में काफी चिट्ठियां हम लोगों ने, मैंने और श्री हेम बरुआ आदि ने उस समय के फाईनेंस मिनिस्टर श्री मोरारजी भाई देसाई को लिखी थी। हमने बतलाया था कि यह शख्स हर एक मन्त्री और उच्च सरकारी अधिकारी के ऊपर अपनी जंत्र तंत्र की विद्याओं के बल पर असर डालता है। उनकी कुछ खासीयतें हैं अर्थात वह हाथ देख सकते हैं और जन्मपत्री आदि भी बना सकते हैं गरज यह कि तरह तरह की चीजें वह प्रभावित करने के लिए किया करते हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही है कि इन्होंने ऐसा कहा था कि मैं देवीजी की पूजा करता हूं, मैं अमुक स्थान पर उन देवीजी की पूजा कर रहा हूं इसलिए उस क्वार्टर का ऐलाटमेंट मुझे मेरे नाम पर कर दिया जाय। इस तरह से इन महाशय ने इस तरह की जंतर मंतर और ज्योतिष आदि की चीजें करके और अपने को ज्योतिषी बना कर वित्त मन्त्री आदि के हाथ देख कर सभी उच्च सरकारी अधिकारियों आदि को प्रभावित करने की कोशिश की चाहे वह प्रमोशन हो या रहने का मकान हो और उन्होंने फाइंस मिनिस्टरी के जरिए वर्क्स एन्ड हाउसिंग मिनिस्टरी से उस क्वार्टर का ऐलाटमेंट अपने नाम करा लिया। इस तरह से जो नजूमी या ज्योतिषी बन कर इन्होंने यह सारी चीजें करा लीं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में सी बी आई जांच करेगा या कोई डिपार्टमेंटल कार्यवाही होगी और नहीं तो कम से कम उन्हें उस पद से हटा कर किसी दूसरी जगह भेज दिया जाय भले ही उन्हें और कोई जगह चाहे तरक्की दे दी जाय लेकिन यह हिन्दी आफिसर के नाम से जो लोगों को नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं उसको तो कम से कम खत्म किया जाय।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: वह हिन्दी को बदनाम कर रहे हैं।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल: जहां तक उनको

तरक्की मिलने का सवाल है तो तरक्की तो उनको यू पी एस सी के द्वारा मिली। यू पी एस सी के द्वारा एक एडवरटिजमेंट किया गया था क्लास वन पोस्ट के और बहुत से दूसरे अफसरों के साथ वह इंटरव्यु में बैठे और उसके फलस्वरूप यू पी एस सी के द्वारा उनका चुनाव हुआ। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टरी ने कोई तरक्की नहीं की। यह बात ठीक है कि यह जो सज्जन हैं यह जंत्र तंत्र की विद्या और ज्योतिष में कुछ अपना अधिकार रखते हैं और उस नाते लोग उनसे मिलते जुलते रहते हैं। जहां तक मेरा या वित्त मन्त्री का हाथ आदि देखे जाने का जिक्र किया गया तो उन्होंने वित्त मंत्री का या मेरा हाथ आदि नहीं देखा है और हम कुछ नहीं जानते कि क्या बात है। यहां मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि जो इस तरह की विद्याएं जानते हैं वह उन विद्याओं का उपयोग और दुरुपयोग करते हैं और हो सकता है कि उन्होंने किसी तरह से वैसा किया हो। उस क्वार्टर के ऐलाटमेंट के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही उसके बारे में मुझे बिलकुल ज्ञान नहीं है... **(व्यवधान)**

श्री शिव नारायण: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से यहां पर मोरारजी भाई का नाम क्यों लिया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ठीक है मोरारजी भाई का नाम मत लो।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: We have had enough. So many other important Questions are there. Irrelevant questions have been asked. You are allowing them. I see all this is going on. You are adopting double standards. . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down? You have made it a practice of getting up like this.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I will make it a practice to uphold justice under any threat . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: The words "double standards" should be expunged. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I very much resent it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I also resent it. Of all the questions asked, my question was the only relevant. Because you are sitting in the Chair, whatever you order, we accept it. Mine was the only relevant question.

MR. SPEAKER: It was not relevant. (*Interruptions*) You think shouting can solve everything.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Mahatma Gandhi also shouted; Lokmanaya Tilak shouted; Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose shouted. . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you force your standards on the men who are not here? As if you follow everything that they said.

Next Question. Shri Rabi Ray—absent; Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal—absent; Shri N. Shivappa—absent; Shri S. A. Agadi—absent; Shri Himatsingka—absent; Shri N.R. Deoghare—absent; Shri M. L. Sondhi. . .

AN HON. MEMBER: That is why he was shouting like that.

MR. SPEAKER: I am thinking of waiting for two minutes so that the Question Hour is over. Anyhow, I am very reluctantly calling Shri M. L. Sondhi.

Compensation to Government Employees following rise in prices of Consumer Goods

* 525. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study of the problems that the recent price rise in consumer goods has created for low paid Government employees of the Central Government; and

(b) whether any compensation is proposed to be given to the Central Government employees in addition to what has already been provided by way of interim relief?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Third Pay Commission in their Interim Report have recommended that if the price situation re-

mains intractable, a review of the quantum of interim relief may be called for when the 12 monthly average of the index reaches 228. Since the 12 monthly average of the cost of living index in September 1970 was only 220.17, no special study of the problem is called for.

(b) No, Sir.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: May I know whether the Minister is aware that the responsibility in this matter devolves on him and not on the Pay Commission ? The demand of the Central Government employees was for Rs. 70 interim relief. They have been given only Rs. 15 or a little more amount. Why is there discrimination against and not in favour of Class IV and the low paid employees? The very principle enunciated by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, time and again is that discrimination should be in favour of the low paid employees. Is the Minister of Finance trying to sabotage the work of the Prime Minister?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The responsibility is very clear. The responsibility is surely of this Government which is answerable to this Parliament. But in this matter, as we have said time and again, we wanted to be guided by the expert opinion of the Pay Commission. They received hundreds of memoranda and various representations. The Pay Commission went into them and they gave the recommendations for which they also gave the justification as to why they have given those recommendations. Those recommendations were very carefully scrutinised in the Ministry of Finance and after we were convinced that their recommendations were just the Government accepted the recommendations and implemented them. Therefore, I have indicated in my original answer that this also depends on the index and that since the index has not yet reached a stage where a review is called for, no review at present has taken place. But, as soon as the time comes, for taking up a review, we shall definitely do so.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: My next question which is ignored is with regard to low-paid employees who number something like 67 lakhs. My question is very direct and pointed. Let the Minister not mislead the House. Is it a fact that in September 1970 the index in fact stands at 228? This is the figure which I just got from the Parliament Library. They rang me up. I do not know about the average. The average can wait till the end of the world. In September 1970 it is 228. Now the question is that regarding making studies here is a case patently where houserent is so high that Rs. 70 to 75 go into that and this mere pittance of Rs. 15 which is given does not meet the needs of those who get one room, no kitchen, no toilet, just for Rs. 70. I would like him to come with me and see the housing colony next to this area. May I, therefore, ask him whether I have heard him correctly to say that he does not want a study of this undertaken? Is he going to wear dark glasses or blinkers that he refuses to undertake a study, a study which devolves on his Ministry as far as the low-paid employees are concerned? Will he answer this question and not evade it?

The question is: will the Ministry undertake a study of the low-paid employees in Delhi with reference to the fact that the index in fact stands at 228 for September, 1970?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This study is continuously made by us and I am prepared to take the help of the hon. Member also in studying this question. We have no prejudices against this. We only wanted to be just and we wanted to be equitable. Therefore, we thought it would be best to accept the recommendations that have been made by the Pay Commission.

Here the hon. Member knows very well that monthly averages are not taken. Only the annual average according to the accepted formula of the Labour Commission has to be taken into account. Monthly averages are not taken and since the annual average has not reached that figure, a review has not yet been undertaken. As soon as that figure is reached in the yearly average, we shall surely have a review of the matter.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: You have given Rs. 45 to the high-paid. What about the low-paid?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Appointments in Cochin Shipyard, Kerala

*511. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that appointments to a number of posts have already been made for Cochin Shipyard in Kerala, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether, in making appointments, preference is to be given to the people evicted from Cochin yard site, if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SHIPPING AND TRANSPOAT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The particulars of posts against which appointments have been made so far in the Cochin Shipyard Project Organisation are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4482/70].

(b) Having regard to the urgent requirements of officers and staff for the construction of the Project, recruitment to certain gazetted posts has been made by selection and deputation of suitable candidates from the Central Government offices/organisations and the State Government of Kerala. Appointments to class III and class IV posts are mostly being made through the Employment Exchange.

It is understood that to the extent possible and subject to their otherwise being suitable, the evictees from the Shipyard site are being given preference by the Employment Exchange, while forwarding names to the Project Organisation. In fact a few evictees have already been recruited and appointed in the Shipyard.

Holding of 1974 Asian Games in India

*512. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council of Sports has requested Government to urge the Indian Olympic Association to bid for the 1974 Asian Games in India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) The Indian Olympic Association approached the Government for necessary permission to bid for the 1974 Asian Games to be held in India and the All India Council of Sports had supported that proposal.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Checking of Accounts of M/s. Kapadia Brothers

*514. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Kapadia Bros. have cornered the shares of National Rayon and taken over various big concerns like Killick Nixon in spite of negligible income shown by them in their income-tax return;

(b) whether it is a fact that they purchased these shares and took over various concerns with the black money earned by them from the sale of steel sheets received by them from various sources in Standard Drum & Barrel Mfg. Co.; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to get their accounts checked up and unearth their black money to the tune of crores of rupees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Presumably the reference is to M/s. Maganlal Chhaganlal Pvt. Ltd., the shares of which company are held by Kapadia Brothers. It is a fact that a large number of shares of National Rayon and some other companies have been acquired by M/s. Maganlal Chhaganlal Pvt. Ltd. The taxes paid by the Kapadia Brothers and the various companies controlled by them are not negligible.

(b) The shares of various companies have been acquired by M/s. Maganlal Chhaganlal Pvt. Ltd. and other companies of the group out of the following sources:

(i) Paid-up capital of the companies and the profits of the companies including unaccounted profits disclosed under the various disclosure schemes;

(ii) Loans;

(iii) Large cash balance available with M/s. British Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd. acquired by this group in 1966.

Enquiries are in progress about the profits earned from steel sheets received by M/s. Maganlal Chhaganlal Pvt. Ltd.

(c) Investigations made in the past led to the disclosure of concealed income of about Rs. 66 lakhs. This income also included income which had not been detected prior to the disclosure. Complaints of further concealment of income are being looked into. For a thorough probe, cases of this group have been transferred to the charge of a Central Commissioner where the cases of large scale tax evasion are looked into.

Increase in the rate of interest to be charged from L. I. C. Policy-Holders

*515. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation of India have recently made an increase in the rate of interest to be charged from the policy-holders when they raise a loan against their policy; and

(b) if so, the extent of increase made and the reasons for the said increase?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rate of interest has been increased to 7½% from 6%. The lower rate will continue to be charged unless an additional loan is taken under the same policy. The reasons are—

(i) Yields on other investments have risen lately; for example, first class debentures yield over 9%, first class shares between 9% and 12% and bank deposits 7%. Further banks which grant loans against insurance policies charge between 9% and 10½%.

(ii) The effective rate of interest realised on policy loans, that is the rate after allowing for office expenses is being eroded by rising costs of servicing the loans. Therefore to the extent the effective interest realised falls short of what might have been earned had the money been invested otherwise, a benefit is secured by policy-holders who raise loans at the expense of those who do not. This militates against equity.

(iii) The L. I. C. considers that it is the wealthier policy-holders who resort to these loans now not because money is needed by them but merely for investing the money at higher rates of interest.

Resort to Agitational Methods by Cabin Crew of Air India

*517. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cabin Crew of Air India resorted to agitational methods for pressing their claims for higher bonus;

(b) whether as a result of this, the Air India had cancelled a number of its flights;

(c) the losses sustained by Air India consequently; and

(d) the action, if any, taken in regard to the demands of the Air India staff?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, from 23rd October, to 6th November, 1970.

(b) Two flights were cancelled on the 6th November, 1970.

(c) Rs. 2 lakhs approximately.

(d) The matter has been referred for adjudication.

Winding up of National Credit Council

*520. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to wind up the National Credit Council;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a new body is going to be set up in its place; and

(d) what would be the specific work of this body?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. With the nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks, the context in which the National Credit Council was set up, has undergone a qualitative change. The Government have, therefore, decided to replace the council by an Advisory Committee on

Finance. The Committee will be presided over by the Finance Minister and will consist of representatives of leading sectors of the economy like large scale and small scale industry, agriculture, cooperation and exports. The Committee will also have the benefit of views of some leading non-officials and economists and representatives of financial institutions, public enterprises and labour. The advice of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the Governor, Reserve Bank of India, who will be ex-officio members, will also be available to the Committee.

(d) The Advisory Committee would discuss periodically broad questions of financial and economic policy.

Loans to Small Scale Industries on easy terms

*521. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to provide loans to small scale industries on easy terms through banks; and

(b) if so, the details of the terms on which the loans will be issued?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The banks are already providing loans to small scale industries on liberal terms and conditions.

Rates charged by certain Companies for the use of Unit Record Equipment

*522. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. International Business Machines and M/s. International Computers Ltd. have combined and have a near monopoly to dictate any price for outright sale and rentals; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to examine whether the rates charged by these companies for the use of unit record equipment are reasonable?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) M/s. International Business Machines and M/s. International Computers Ltd. are two distinct Companies. Government have no information that they have combined. The prices for sale and rentals for their equipments are different. These are understood to be comparable with those charged by these companies in other countries.

(b) Does not arise.

Disclosure of Unaccounted Money

*523. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of unaccounted money recovered through disclosures since 1967 to June 1970; and

(b) the further steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Unaccounted income aggregating Rs. 43.17 crores was voluntarily disclosed during the three years ending 31.3.1970.

(b) The problem of tax evasion is constantly engaging the attention of the Government and suitable measures are taken from time to time. It is not possible to state the measures that may be taken in future. However, the Government has appointed the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Shri K. N. Wanchoo and further steps will be taken on receipt of that Committee's report.

U.N. Expert Team Visiting India for Development of Tourism

*524. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a U. N. expert team has recently come to India to conduct a six-week study and prescribe a perspective plan for development of tourism in India;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which the members of the team belong;

(c) the precise nature of the study to be conducted by them and the particular spheres of tourism development they are expected to prescribe in the plan; and

(d) whether any such scheme has been submitted by them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). A U.N. Team of Experts in Tourism has recently come to India under the United Nations Development Programme. The members of the Team will stay in India for approximately six weeks. At present, they are visiting different places of tourist interest in the country to make a survey of the facilities which are available and an assessment of the requirements. The Team consists of a Hotel Expert from West Germany, a Tour Operations Expert from USA and a Tourism Economics Expert from Austria and is headed by the Director General of the Irish Tourist Board. The Team is expected to make specific recommendations for immediate practical implementation. It is also hoped that their report may provide a basis for further long-term development.

विदेशी पर्यटकों को भारतीय कलाओं से परिचित कराना

*526. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी:** क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विदेशी पर्यटकों को संगीत, नृत्य, वाद्य संगीत, लोक गीत, लोक नृत्य आदि जैसी भारतीय कलाओं से परिचित कराने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किये हैं और ये प्रबन्ध किन किन स्थानों पर किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार, भारतीय संगीत, नृत्य आदि को सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी होटलों में मनोरंजन के रूप में प्रस्तुत करने के लिए निदेश जारी करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० करण सिंह): (क) से (ग). दिल्ली, बम्बई और अन्य स्थानों पर निजी संगठनों द्वारा अनेक सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम आयोजित किये जाते हैं। इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम सरकारी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत होटलों, विशेषकर अशोक होटल, में भी आयोजित किये जाते हैं।

Loans to Big Business Houses by Financial Institutions

*527. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what action, if any, has been taken by Government on the observations made by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee in regard to the advance of loans by the Financial Institutions to the big Business Houses?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Arising out of the recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee based *inter-alia* on the observations referred to, Government accepted the 'joint sector' concept in principle and decided that it should be ensured in future that there was greater degree of participation in management, particularly at policy levels, in the case of major projects involving substantial assistance from public financial institutions; public financial institutions would also, as part of their financial assistance arrangements, exercise option for converting loans given and debentures issued in future, either wholly or partly, into equity within a specified period of time. As for loans and debentures given in the past, the financial institutions concerned would have discretion to negotiate conversion in cases of default.

By a notification issued on the 18th February, 1970, Government have also appointed, under the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1952 (No. LX of 1952), one-man Commission of Inquiry consisting of Shri A. K. Sarkar, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. One of the terms of reference to the Commission is to enquire into and report the financial assistance given to the large Industrial Houses referred to in the Report of the Committee by the Industrial Finance

Corporation of India, the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the Unit Trust of India, the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited, with a view to determining the circumstances in which such assistance was granted, whether any undue favour was shown or undue influence exercised in the grant of such assistance or in prescribing the terms thereof and, if so, the concerns, institutions or persons responsible therefor.

Credit to Public Sector

*528. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the representatives of all-India financial institutions at a meeting held in Delhi have expressed that they are against the public sector making large demands on their resources;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the meeting has assessed that there will be a comparatively low demand for credit from the industry;

(c) if so, whether Government have worked out any broad outlines of credit policy to public and private sector industry; and

(d) the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The Finance Minister had a meeting in October, 1970, with the Chief executives/representatives of the all-India long-term financial institutions *viz.*, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India, Unit Trust of India and Agricultural Refinance Corporation. Among the matters discussed at the meeting was the resources position of the institutions. The general consensus at the meeting was that for the next year or two, the institutions were not likely to have any great difficulty regarding sources in view of the present comparatively low demand for long-term credit from the private sector of industry. As for public sector companies approaching the financial institutions for funds, it was felt that so long as very large demands were not made on their resources by individual projects the institutions would be able to meet those requirements as well without difficulty.

In dealing with applications for assistance the institutions will consider all projects, either from the public or the private sector, particularly from the points of view of technical and financial viability and plan priority. It would not be useful for long-term financial institutions to think in terms of allocation of resources as between the public and private sectors.

With a view to helping substantially the stepping up of investment in industry, the institutions have several schemes of assistance, *viz.*, direct financing of exports, rediscounting schemes and concessional schemes of assistance to industrial concerns established in the backward areas etc., the institutions are progressively decentralising their operations to help the entrepreneurs in the various regions. The intensive survey of industrially backward areas of the country has also been undertaken by the institutions under the auspices of the Industrial Development Bank of India to identify potential centres of growth to attract investments in those areas.

Reaction of Students and others to proposed Aligarh University Bill

*529. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Aligarh in general and students in particular are very much agitated over the proposed Aligarh University Bill;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have been demanding affiliation of all the local colleges of Aligarh with Aligarh University, bringing of the Aligarh University School under the U. P. Higher Secondary Education Board and removal of the weightage to Muslims on communal grounds in the various Faculties of the University; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to these demands of the student community of Aligarh?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). A certain section of students of the Aligarh Muslim University and other individuals as well as organisations have been agitating against the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1970, which was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on August 31, 1970. Their main demand is that the recommendations of the 8 Man Committee which had been oppointed by Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to consider the suggestions received from a large body of Muslims in connection with the amendment of the Aligarh Muslim University Act and to give shape to them, may be accepted by Government and incorporated in the legislation to be undertaken in that behalf, and that the minority and residential character of the University be preserved. On the other hand, a section of students of local colleges of Aligarh and some other individuals and organisations are also agitating demanding the affiliation of local colleges to the University, transfer of the University's schools to the control of the U.P. Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, and putting an end to discrimination in the matter of admissions and appointments in the University on grounds of religion.

(c) The amending Bill, which has a very limited scope, was introduced in view of the fact that there was a demand for introducing a democratic set-up of the Court and the Executive Council of the University before its Golden Jubilee Celebration which was scheduled to be held in December, 1970. All relevant factors will be taken into account at the time of long-term legislation for the University which will be undertaken after the receipt of the Gajendragadkar Committee Report on Governance of Universities and after its consideration by various authorities.

Scheme of computerising information on Hotel Accommodation

*530. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have concluded discussions with the American Express Span Bank System on the feasibility of introducing the scheme of computerising information on hotel accommodation;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement arrived at; and

(c) the main features of the computerised information?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The system involves the installation of computers through which travel agents, airline companies and others can get instant reservation of accommodation in hotels covered by the scheme.

Enquiry into the Plane Crash Near Kumbhigram, Assam

*531. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the enquiry into the plane-crash near Kumbhigram, Assam, has been over by now; and

(b) if so, what are the findings?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The inquiry is still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Business target of L. I. C.

*532. SHRI D. N. DEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target of the Life Insurance Corporation for business for the current year; and

(b) whether the target is likely to be achieved and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The L. I. C. has set for itself a business target of Rs. 1200 crores for the year of 1970-71.

(b) The LIC expects to achieve the target.

Submission of Report by Nationalised Banks *Re.* Increase in Banking Facilities in Rural Areas

*533. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that directives have been issued to the nationalised banks to submit a report to Government on increasing the banking facilities in rural areas; and

(b) if so, by what time the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). While no formal directive as such has been issued by the Govt. to the nationalised banks, both the Government and the Reserve Bank are in close touch with them and these banks are well aware of the urgent need for increasing the banking facilities in the rural areas and have been taking steps in this regard. Progress made by them in the matter of opening branches in rural areas is reported by the banks regularly to the Reserve Bank. Besides, periodical reports are submitted by the public sector banks both to the Government and the Reserve Bank showing the progress made by them in the matter of financing of agriculture. Further, they have been surveying the districts allotted to them under the lead bank scheme for ascertaining the scope for increasing banking facilities. These survey reports are submitted to the Reserve Bank as and when they are ready.

Creation of Credit Gurantee Organisation to cover Risks in Granting Loans to Small Borrowers.

*534. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the creation of a new credit guarantee organisation for instituting a commercial scheme to cover the credit risk incurred by commercial banks and other financial institutions in granting loans to small borrowers is under consideration of the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Government has already decided to institute a comprehensive guarantee scheme to cover credit facilities of commercial banks and other financial institutions to small borrowers. The details are being worked out in the Reserve Bank of India and are expected to be finalised within a few weeks.

Tax element in the price of a commercial vehicle

*535. SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tax element in the price of a commercial vehicle constitutes 48 per cent of the ex-factory price; and

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that most of the transport companies (private or public) are shy of replacing their old vehicles with a new one only because of this high rate of taxation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) According to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, which had conducted a study on the element of taxation in the price structure of automobiles in 1963-64, 43% of the ex-factory price for the consumer is on account of taxes and duti s. Subsequently, there was enhancement of the Central and State duties and levies on motor vehicles. The Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee, in its final report (November, 1967) estimated that the taxation element in the price of a commercial vehicle had been stepped by about 5% since 1963-64, bringing the over-all incidence of tax to about 48% of the ex-factory price of automobiles.

(b) No such complaint has come to Government's notice.

Establishment of International Aerodrome in Shankumukhom District Trivandrum, Kerala

*536. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to establish an international aerodrome in the place of the present aerodrome in Shankumukhom, Trivandrum District, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The existing aerodrome at Trivandrum is already being utilised for services connecting this station with Colombo.

Location of Northern India of Company Law a Department Regional Offices at Kanpur

*537. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have received representation from Stock Exchanges and other authorities that the public are greatly inconvenienced owing to the Northern India regional office of the Company Law Department being located at Kanpur;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take necessary steps to transfer the location of the Office from Kanpur to Delhi; and

(c) whether it is a fact that more than half the companies in the Northern region are located in the Delhi area?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal to create a new regional office of the Company Law Board with Headquarters at Delhi to cater to the needs of the companies in the Northern Region is under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

U. S. Grant to East India Hotel Ltd.

*538. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U. S. Government have recently extended a loan of Rs. 44 crores to the East India Hotel Ltd. for constructing a hotel in Bombay;

(b) if so, the terms of the loan granted; and

(c) whether permission of the Central Government was obtained before applying for loan and if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. They have given them a loan of Rs. 4.35 crores out of the PL-480 Cooley funds.

(b) The loan is repayable in rupees over a period of 18 years including a grace period of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. It carries interest at 8% per annum.

(c) Before any Cooley loan is extended the U.S. Government obtains the concurrence of the Government of India. This was done in this case also.

Urdu Language

*539. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to popularise Urdu language in the country;

(b) whether any financial assistance has been given to some of the institutions for this purpose; and

(c) if so which are those institutions and amount given in 1969?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) For the development of Urdu language, the Government of India has already set up a Central Board called Tarraqui-e-Urdu Board to make available under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of production of literature in Indian languages, academic literature as well as other types of literature in Urdu including science books for disseminating modern knowledge and children's literature, reference works and encyclopaedias and basic texts etc. The Board is directing its efforts towards the enrichment of the whole field of knowledge in Urdu with emphasis on Science, technology and modernity and not merely on humanistic literature. About 1000 scholars of Urdu are connected with the programmes of the Board as Members of the Board, of its various Committees and subject panels and as Translators and Authors. On the recommendations of the subject panels, the Board has so far selected 583 titles for translation and original writing out of which 400 titles have been given to trans-

lators and authors. The work is progressing smoothly.

(b) and (c). Apart from the allocation of Rs. one crore made available to the Tarraqui-e-Urdu Board for production of Urdu literature, the Ministry has rendered financial assistance to various voluntary organisations for implementation of projects connected with the development of Urdu language. It has been decided in principle to give a grant of Rupees four lacs to the Anjuman Taraqqi-Urdu Hind, Aligarh for the construction of 'URDU GHAR' at Delhi on the condition that it will provide suitable accommodation for the offices of Tarraqui-e-Urdu Board. The other institutions which received assistance during 1969 are—

1. Adabi Markaz, New Delhi Rs. 595.00
2. Majlis-Ishat-E-Adab, Delhi —Rs. 4,000.00
3. Anjuman Taraqqi-Urdu Hind, Aligarh —Rs. 38,000.00
4. Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute, Hyderabad. —Rs. 12,000.00

Allocation of Amount from Small Savings to States

*540. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments have asked the Central Government that two-thirds of the net collections of small savings given to the States be treated as loans in perpetuity;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have rejected the State's plea; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not been found possible to accept the suggestion that these loans may be treated as loans in perpetuity. The question of modifying the terms of the loans is, however under active consideration.

(c) Loans, by their very definition, are repayable. Moreover, as repayment from the States on this account is part of the Central Government's estimated resources any reduction therein will seriously affect its ability to fulfil the plan objectives.

Assistance to Rajasthan for Famine Relief Works

3289. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by the Centre for the famine relief programme in Rajasthan so far;

(b) whether road construction project was a failure and a Central team has severely criticised it saying that roads were constructed without following technical standards and specifications and even these wrong roads were not maintained properly; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a high-level Committee to inquire into the matter and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Since 1969-70, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 70 crores has been provided to the Government of Rajasthan towards the expenditure incurred by them so far on drought relief measures.

The Central team which visited Rajasthan in May, 1970 for a review of the drought situation and the requirement of funds for relief measures for purposes of Central assistance had, in its report, made certain suggestions for improving the administration and supervision of various relief works, including road construction works. The suggestions which were made in the interest of expeditious completion of relief works and their proper maintenance subsequently have been communicated to the State Government for their consideration.

Central assistance towards natural calamities relief measures is released on a reimbursement basis, in the light of progress of expenditure incurred by the State Governments concerned, subject to the ceilings fixed for this purpose. The assistance is finalised on the basis of audited figures of expenditure as certified by the State Accountant General. The implementation of the relief programme

itself is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who are accountable to their Legislatures. As far as the question of irregularities in the execution of relief measures is concerned, the Government of Rajasthan have reported that they have taken suitable action whenever such instances have come to their notice. In view of this, the question of the Government of India undertaking any enquiry into the matter does not arise.

Permission to Officers for Accepting Loans from their Wives

3290. SHRI RAMJI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I Officers in his Ministry who asked for permission from Government during the year 1968 for accepting loans from their wives and the amount of loan involved in each case and the purpose for which it was sought to be utilised;

(b) the number of cases in which permission was granted or refused;

(c) the sources of income of the wives of these Officers and whether income is subjected to Income-tax; and

(d) if so, their assessed income in each case during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) In the Secretariat of the Ministry of Finance, one Class I Officer asked for permission during 1968 for accepting a loan of Rs. 3000/- from his wife for the construction of a house.

(b) The permission was granted in the above case.

(c) The source of income of the wife of the officer in the above case was stated to be the rent that she got from the house owned by her. The officer concerned has indicated in his property returns that his wife files regular income-tax returns with the appropriate authority and is assessed to income-tax.

(d) The assessed income, during the last three years, is not readily available as this will have to be ascertained from the Income Tax Office concerned. The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Payment of Income Tax by Shri K.B. Parsai

3291. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10025 on the 18th May, 1970 and state:

(a) whether any income-tax assessments are outstanding against Shri K. B. Parsai and his wife;

(b) if so, for which years;

(c) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes have received any complaints from the Income-tax authorities in Madhya Pradesh in regard to the failure on the part of the Officer to disclose his income to the Income-tax Department; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for realising the income-tax dues from this Officer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri K. B. Parsai—Assessment year 1970-71.
Smt. Parsai —Assessment years 1967-68, 1969-70 and 1970-71.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Disappearance of Ship Carrying Chinese Arms, Ammunition and Maoist Literature from Calcutta Port

3292. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Hong Kong based ship and its owners with a British captain which called at Calcutta in May 1970 and which was carrying large stocks of Chinese arms, ammunition and Maoist literature along with several Chinese nationals;

(b) the name of the Calcutta firm in whose name the ship was carrying some consignment;

(c) whether it is a fact that when Customs officials searched the ship on the 8th May, 1970, they were prevented from entering many cabins;

(d) whether the ship disappeared next day when the Customs officials arrived with search and arrest warrants; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the ship unloaded during three continuous nights as many as 340 boat-loads of arms and ammunition and 17 Chinese nationals with the help of Naxalites and without the knowledge of the Customs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The reference appears to be to the case of MV "Golden Harbour" which is owned by M/s Guan and Guan Shipping Company Ltd. and registered at Singapore. She arrived in water ballast (i. e. without any cargo) at Calcutta from Penang on 3-5-1970 with one British Captain and Chinese crew of Singapore nationality. She did not carry any stock of fire-arms and there was no stock of Maoist literature besides a few personal copies of the crew.

(b) Does not arise as the ship had not brought any cargo to Calcutta.

(c) and (d). On 5-5-1970 Customs officials were prevented by the crew from completing the rummage of the vessel. Later, with the help of the Police the rummage was completed on the same day. The vessel left Calcutta on 9-5-1970 after obtaining clearance from Customs and other concerned authorities.

(e) It is not true that the ship unloaded any cargo of arms and ammunition or 17 Chinese nationals during her stay in the port without the knowledge of the Customs.

The Customs could not, however, arrest three members of the crew who initially obstructed the Customs in rummaging the vessel. When the warrant of arrest was taken for execution on board the vessel these three persons were found missing. A subsequent radio message from the Captain to the Agents of the vessel stated that the three missing crew members were found on board the vessel while the ship was entering the sea off Sandheads, a point in the sea where River Pilots hand over the vessel to the Ship's Master.

Meeting of Custodians of Nationalised Banks with Chief Vigilance Commissioner Regarding Corruption in Nationalised Banks

3293. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the custodians of the 14 nationalised banks had a meeting with the Chief Vigilance Commissioner on the 4th November 1970 to discuss ways and means to tackle corruption cases in the nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the nature of decisions taken at this meeting?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Central Vigilance Commissioner explained the jurisdiction and functions of the Central Vigilance Commission and the procedure to be followed in dealing with complaints against public servants employed in the nationalised banks. There was an exchange of views on the appropriate vigilance set-up in the banks.

Schemes for Coordination Among Nationalised Banks

3294. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate comprehensive schemes for greater coordination among nationalised banks, cooperative banks and public lending institutions like the Industrial Finance Corporation and Industrial Development Bank, if so, the nature thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that he had a series of discussions with heads of all credit institutions on how best such coordination could be promoted, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a central coordinating body to facilitate freer exchange of information among the chief executives of public financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The question of coordination between the financial institutions and the commercial banks on the one hand and the financial institutions at the all-India level and those at the State level on the other was discussed at the meeting of the Chief Executives of All India long-term financial institutions with the Finance Minister held in October, 1970. The Finance Minister also discussed the problem of coordination between cooperative banks and commercial banks at a separate meeting of the Chairman of the State Cooperative Banks and some Custodians of the nationalised banks.

A National level consultative Committee has been set up for coordination between the commercial and cooperative banking institutions. The Reserve Bank of India will guide the deliberations of this Committee to ensure adequate coordination.

As regards co-ordination among the long-term financial institutions at the all-India level, monthly inter-institutional meetings are arranged at which major problems are discussed.

Utilization of College Students and Graduates to Teach People to Read and Write

3295. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the suggestion made by the Education Commission for the "massive unorthodox national effort" to teach people to read and write, Government propose to take steps to utilise the services of the 15 million college students and 12 million graduates for this purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). There is no scheme at national level at present which would enable the utilization of the services of 15 million college students and 12 million graduates for removal of illiteracy. A limited programme of national service is being operated in selected colleges, and students participating in such programmes are encouraged also to take up adult literacy work.

This Ministry also provide financial assistance to voluntary organisations wanting to take up adult literacy work.

Suggestion Regarding Procedure for Granting Loans to Small Borrowers

3296. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: SHRI HEM RAJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he suggested in a meeting of the Chief Executives of the State Bank and the nationalised banks to simplify the bank procedures for granting loans to small borrowers;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Chief Executives to the proposal; and

(c) other proposals made or decisions taken at the aforementioned meeting?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The banks are making every endeavour to bring about simplification of the procedures for lending to small borrowers consistent with their minimum requirements of security and wroking efficiency.

The Reserve Bank of India have also recently appointed a Committee on Special Credit Schemes of banks. The terms of reference of this Committee are as follows:

(1) To review the existing institutional arrangements and the special schemes now in operation in commercial banks (including in particular the public sector banks) for meeting the credit requirements of various categories of selfemployed persons;

(2) to identify the types of self-employed persons who should be considered for special financing; and

(3) to evolve guidelines in respect of security, rate of interest, period of repayments and other terms and conditions.

The report of this Committee is still awaited.

(c) I held two meetings of the Custodians of the nationalised banks in July and November 1970. The following important items were discussed in these meetings:

(i) Deposit Mobilisation.

(ii) Customer service.

(iii) Participation of employees in various developmental activities.

(iv) Lending to small farmers.

(v) Follow-up of lead bank scheme.

(vi) Man-power planning.

(vii) Feasibility of charging differential rates of interest.

(viii) Role of banks in maintaining price stability.

Violation of Rules regarding wearing of Uniform by AIR India Crew

3297. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India crew violated the rules regarding wearing of uniform, while on duty as a mark of protest, in the first week of November, 1970;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a protest and the details about the demands of the employees;

(c) whether air hostesses also took part in the protest, if so, the action taken by Government, and

(d) the understanding on which the protest was withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The cabin crew infringed the uniform regulations under a directive of the Air Corporations Employees Union.

(b) The agitation was launched in connection with the demand for an ex-gratia payment in addition to bonus.

(c) Air Hostesses took part in the agitation by wearing protest labels. They were not permitted to serve on flights while wearing such labels.

(d) The agitation was withdrawn following talks between the Chairman and representatives of Air India's unions and associations. The matter has been referred for adjudication.

Air Service Between Bombay and Nasik

3298. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air Service between Bombay and Nasik will be operated by a private Air Transport Company;

(b) if so, the name of the Company;

(c) the date when the licence was issued; and

(d) the other details regarding fare, timings and frequency of flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). Messrs Aerial Operators Private Ltd., have submitted an application for the grant of permission to operate air services between Bombay / Nasik / Akola / Nagpur/ Gondia with DC-3 aircraft. The application is under consideration.

दिल्ली में उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा

3299. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :** क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् ने एक संकल्प में केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह सिफारिश की है कि उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा दी जाए;

(ख) क्या कथित संकल्प में यह भी कहा गया है कि 300 रुपये से कम मासिक आय पाने वाले संरक्षकों के बच्चों को मुफ्त पाठ्य-पुस्तकें दी जाये; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां।

(ग) दिल्ली महापरिषद के 5-10-70 के प्रस्ताव पर आधारित एक सुझाव अभी तक भारत सरकार को प्राप्त होना है।

Advertisement Regarding Scholarships and Fellowships under Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Plan

3300. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scholarships from and fellowships under the Commonwealth Scholarlarships and Fellowships Plan of the Government of U. K. and Canada have been advertised by Government;

(b) if so, the prescribed qualifications;

(c) whether selections are made on the basis of merit, if not, what is the criterion followed in selecting the candidates;

(d) whether some scholarships and fellowships have been reserved for students belonging to backward castes and communities; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not making this reservation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Scholarships offered for 1971 by the Governments of U. K. & Canada under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan have been advertised by the Government of India.

(b) A Master's degree in the subject concerned with a First class at Master's or Bachelor's level in the various subject-fields except Forestry and Fine Arts. The prescribed academic qualifications for Forestry and Fine Arts are:

(i) Forestry—A Post-Graduate Diploma in Forestry

(ii) Fine Arts--A First Class Degree/Diploma in Fine Arts from a recognised institution.

(c) Yes, Sir. The selection of candidates is made by a duly constituted Selection Committee keeping in view the qualifications, age, experience, research work done and papers published, programme of work to be undertaken etc.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Other things being equal, preference, however, is given to candidates from backward areas and/or backward classes.

Separate Universities for Different Languages

3301. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a Bill under which there would be separate Universities providing facilities for teaching and holding of examinations in the various languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) whether permission would also be given to all the colleges providing teaching facilities in any language to affiliate themselves with the respective University providing facilities in that language.

(c) the nature of control that would be exercised by the University Grants Commission over such Universities; and

(d) the details of the proposals formulated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Valuation of Jewellery Belonging to the Nawab of Rampur

3302. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4524 on the 31st August, 1970 and state:

(a) whether the Jewellery belonging to the Nawab of Rampur had been valued earlier at anytime by any persons appointed by or at the instance of the Finance Ministry;

(b) if so, valuation of each piece of jewellery and the complete description thereof; and

(c) when the valuation was done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The valuation of the 66 items in question referred to in the Unsterred Question No. 4524 answered in the Lok Sabha on 31st August 1970 was made, on 8-9-1969, by an approved Valuer appointed by the Income-tax Department. No valuation of the said jewellery was made by any person appointed by or at the instance of the Ministry of Finance prior to the said valuation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Financial Assistance to Maharashtra for Drought Affected Areas

3303. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether famine conditions are prevailing in several Tehsils of Nasik District of Maharashtra; and

(b) whether the Central Government have sanctioned any grant for relief work in those areas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No request from the Government of Maharashtra for assistance towards drought relief expenditure in the State during the current financial year has been received so far.

Inadequate Financial Assistance for Relief to Flood-Affected Areas in West Bengal

3304. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether only Rs. 3 crores have been given to West Bengal for relief operation in the flood affected areas;

(b) whether the recent floods affected about 10 million people of the State and caused damage to properties worth about Rs. 150 crores;

(c) whether the above relief/grant/loan/aid is inadequate for giving relief to the flood victims and as a result relief operations by the State Government have virtually stopped;

(d) whether due to huge loss of properties and crops, relief operations will have to be continued, otherwise starvation deaths will follow; and

(e) the reason for not complying with the request made by the State Government for the amount of loan/grant/aid from the Centre for relief operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (e). The population affected by the recent floods in West Bengal has been estimated at 92.7 lakhs and damage to crops and properties at Rs. 85.7 crores. The Government of West Bengal had estimated their requirement of funds for various flood relief, repair and rehabilitation measures at Rs. 66 crores. A Central team of officers visited the State in September last for an on-the-spot assessment of the situation and the requirement of funds and held detailed discussions with the State Government representatives. In the light of this assessment, the Central team has recommended a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 19.85 crores on relief, repair and rehabilitation measures, for purposes of Central assistance. This ceiling has been accepted by the Government of India and communicated to the State Government. An amount of Rs. 7 crores has already been advanced to the State Government in this connection and further assistance will be provided on the basis of progress of expenditure to be reported by them.

It has been reported by the State Government that flood relief operations have not been stopped and would continue so long as they are necessary.

Central Government Employees Posted in Himachal Pradesh

3305. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
SHRI HEM RAJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Central

Government posted in Himachal Pradesh are getting Grades and Allowances inferior to the grades and allowances given to the Himachal Government employees;

(b) whether the Hill Allowance given to the Central Government employees posted in Himachal Pradesh is far less compared to the Hill Allowance given to the Himachal State Government employees;

(c) whether the Central Government employees posted in Himachal Pradesh have demanded the same Hill Allowance which the State Government employees are getting; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating to remove the disparity, and if so, the time by which it will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Central Government employees posted in Himachal Pradesh and the Secretariat staff of Himachal Pradesh Government are on the Central pattern of pay and allowances. The non-Secretariat employees of Himachal Pradesh Government are on the Punjab pay and allowances which are not comparable with the Central rates as Punjab Government have their own pattern of pay and allowances.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The entire structure of pay and allowances of Central Government employees is at present being examined by the Pay Commission.

Equation of Diploma-Holder Overseers with Degree-Holder Engineers in Himachal Pradesh

3306. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh Government have equated the Diploma-holder Overseers with the Degree-holder Engineers and it has created resentment in the minds of the qualified and Degree-holder staff affecting their seniority and promotion; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove this injustice?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of an organisation to help Indian Research Institutions reduce their dependence on Foreign financial assistance

3307. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH:
SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up an organisation to help the Indian Research Institutions reduce their dependence on external financial assistance as a first step to restrict the role of foreign money in India; and

(b) if so, the details of its constitution and functions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The Government of India have set up the Indian Council of Social Science Research to promote research in social sciences in the country. It is an autonomous organisation registered as a society under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860. According to its Memorandum of Association, its objectives are as follows:

(i) To review the progress of social science research and to give advice to its users in Government or outside;

(ii) To sponsor social science research programmes as well as research projects, and administer grants to institutions and individuals for research in social sciences and to give financial support to learned associations, standard journals and institutions or organisations engaged in the conduct or sponsoring of social science research;

(iii) To provide technical assistance for the formulation of social science research programmes and designing of research projects by individuals or institutions, and to organise and support institutional arrangements for training in research methodology;

(iv) To indicate periodically areas and topics on which social science research is to be promoted and to adopt special measures for the development of research in neglected or new areas;

(v) To coordinate research activities in the field of social sciences and to encourage programmes of interdisciplinary research;

(vi) To develop and support centres for documentation service maintenance and supply of data, inventory of current social science research and preparation of a national register of social scientists;

(vii) To organise, sponsor and finance seminars, workshops, study circles, working groups/parties and conferences for promoting research or utilisation of social science research;

(viii) To give grants for publication of social science research work and to undertake publication of digests, periodicals and journals devoted to such research;

(ix) To institute and administer scholarships, fellowships and awards for social science research by students, teachers and other research workers in India or outside, and in particular, to award senior fellowships for research in social science that will enable workers in universities to complete their research work for publication or undertake whole-time research for a definite period on topics in which they are specially interested and for doing research on which they are specially qualified.

(x) To advise the Government of India on all such matters pertaining to social science research as may be referred to it from time to time, including collaborative arrangements in social science research with foreign agencies; and

(xi) Generally to take all such measures as may be found necessary from time to time to promote social science research and its utilisation in the country.

It is true that the establishment of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, which has made national financial support available to research institutions in India, has correspondingly reduced their dependence on external financial aid. But this cannot be said to be the primary objective of the coincil.

Visit by Chairman of Ceylon Broad-Casting Corporation

3308. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation lead by Chairman of the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation visited India;

(b) whether the delegation demanded to utilise the funds (revenue) of commercial broadcasting services in India for the purchase of buses in India; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Chairman of the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation along with two officials of the Ceylon Government and the Deputy High Commissioner for Ceylon called on an official of the Finance Ministry. No such proposal was, however, discussed during the meeting.

Disparity in Pay Scales of Secretaries of Government of India, Chief Secretaries of States and Engineers and Doctors

3309. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the havey rise in pay granted to Joint Secretaries some time back and the recent decision to increase the pay of additional Secretaries and State Chief Secretaries have further widened the disparities between Engineers and Doctors on the one hand and general administrators on the other;

(b) whether there is wide-spread discontentment among Engineers and Doctors over the widening disparities between them and general administrators in Government service; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to reduce the existing disparities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). After 1965, there has been no upward revision in the pay scales of Joint Secretaries and Additional Secretaries in the Central Government. The pay scales of State Chief Secretaries only have been revised with effect from 1st March, 1970 in view of increase in their duties and responsibilities. Similarly, the pay scales of Senior Engineers in the Railways have been revised with effect from 1st October, 1970 for the same reasons. The pay scales of the Doctors of the Central Health Service had been revised with effect from 1st September, 1966.

(c) The Third Pay Commission is looking into the question of structure of emoluments of all Central Government employees including Engineers and Doctors.

Liberalisation of Rules regarding Loans to Farmers for Irrigation Purposes

3310. SHRI NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Finance Corporation which has been giving loans to farmers only 90 per cent for minor irrigation schemes and 75 per cent for all other projects, has decided to give 100 per cent loans to the small farmers;

(b) if so, whether rules have also been liberalised for giving loans without conditions; and

(c) whether the decision has been conveyed to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Agricultural Refinance Corporation has decided to give upto 30th June, 1971 refinance to the extent of 100 per cent to co-operative banks and commercial banks against their loans to small farmers in the Small Farmers Development Agencies.

(b) Rules have been relaxed to the extent mentioned in (a) above.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Conference of Co-operative Banks

3311. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Co-operative Banks was held in the month of October in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the issues discussed and the decisions taken thereat?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes Sir. The Finance Minister met the Chairmen of the State Co-operative Banks and some of the Chief executives of the public sector banks at New Delhi on October 27, 1970.

(b) In the meeting the following subjects were discussed:—

1. Deposit mobilisation by co-operative banks.

2. Coordination between cooperative credit institutions and commercial banks in financing agricultural production.

3. Financing of primary agricultural credit societies by commercial banks in selected states.

4. Heavy overdues position of central co-operative banks and the primary agricultural credit societies.

5. Rehabitation of weak central Co-operative banks.

6. Inadequacy of medium term loans disbursement.

The meeting generally agreed on the scope available for cooperative banks in mobilising deposits. Need for commercial banks entering rural credit field was recognized. The need for co-ordination at the district, State and national level for the effective functioning of these two institutional agencies was emphasised. It was also agreed that the State Co-operative Banks should be fully associated with the programme of reorganisation of the primary credit societies and that efforts should be made to increase the business turnover of the societies rather than to amalgamate them.

The scheme of financing primary agricultural credit societies by commercial banks was generally welcomed.

On the remaining three items the progress was reviewed and noted. It was, however, agreed that a vigorous programme of rehabi-

litation of weak credit co-operative institutions should be drawn up so as to take them out from the morass of accumulated overdues.

Increase in Freight by Foreign Shipping Lines

3312. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been frequent freight increases by foreign shipping lines which adversely affect India's foreign trade;

(b) whether further increases in freight have been proposed by some of the foreign shipping lines; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to prevent further increase in freight rates?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) In the year 1969, 13 Conferences/ Shipping Lines and in the year 1970 about 11 Conference/Shipping Lines have increased their freight rates. Shipping freight being only one of the several influencing factors on the foreign trade of the country it is difficult to isolate the effect of any single factor.

(b) Yes. As many as 13 Conferences have so far proposed freight increases to take effect in 1971.

(c) Government have through the Discussion Formula urged Conferences which have subscribed to it, not to raise the freight rates at frequent intervals of less than 2 years, and in a manner that will prejudice foreign trade. Shippers' Councils and the Government have been urging the Conferences not to raise the freights or reduce the rates of increases proposed and give special treatment to sensitive or non-traditional items of export.

Reconstruction Agency for Financial Assistance to Sick and Dying Mills in India

3313. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a new reconstruction agency to provide financial assistance to sick and dying mills in India;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) whether this scheme will be first implemented in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c), The Government of West Bengal recently proposed the formation of an Industrial Reconstruction Corporation with its headquarters at Calcutta, for the revival of sick jute, textile and other industrial units which are on the verge of closure and for revival of those which have already closed down. It was suggested that the proposed Corporation should not only perform the functions of a financial institution but should also have the power to take over the existing units which were not functioning well. It was also proposed that (1) the institution should be a statutory Corporation or a company jointly owned by the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India; (2) it should have an authorised capital of Rs. 25 crores and paid up capital of Rs. 5 to 10 crores; (3) to start with the institution should be provided by Government with an interest free loan of Rs. 10 crores; (4) the institution should have refinance facilities from the Industrial Development Bank of India and (5) the income of the institution should be exempt from income-tax.

These proposals are under consideration in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

Interim Relief for Workers of Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi

3315. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefit of interim relief to government employees has been extended to the workers of Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi and other Central Government Undertakings in Delhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The

recommendations of the Third Pay Commission regarding the grant of interim relief and the decision of the Government thereon apply only to the Central Government employees. Government's orders regarding the grant of interim relief do not, *ipso-facto*, apply to employees of public enterprises, which have their own linkage with wage boards, etc. However, according to information obtained from the public enterprises, the Hindustan Housing Factory and some other Central Government undertakings located in Delhi have given additional allowances to their employees in some form or the other recently.

Discrimination against Indian Passengers by Air India on Madras-Singapore Routes

3316. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to an article published in the Economic and Political Weekly in its issue dated the 24th October, 1970, under the caption "Is Air India for Indians", alleging discrimination against Indian passengers by Air India on the Madras-Singapore route;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the working of the Air India through a committee of experts?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The article has been brought to the notice of Air-India for such action as may be required.

(c) No, Sir.

Commissioning of Dom Moraes by Tourism Department for preparation of Books and Literature on India

3317. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dom Moraes has been commissioned by the Tourism Office and for Public Sector Airlines to prepare books and other literature on India;

(b) whether his Ministry is aware of the reaction of Government to the films produced by Dom Moraes for the British Broadcasting Corporation; and

(c) the reasons for selecting this writer for preparing tourists literature?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Dom Moraes has not been commissioned by the Department of Tourism to prepare books and other literature on India. However, Shri Moraes had approached the Air India office in London for facilities to travel to India for collecting material for his proposed book on India. Accordingly, in November 1968 a transportation service contract was executed in his favour in return for publicity that was promised to Air India in his proposed book. It is understood that the book has not yet been published. The India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) also commissioned Shri Moraes in May-July 1969 to prepare the text of a book on Khajuraho, which the ITDC proposed to produce for sale to the general public. The text has not been received from Shri Moraes so far. In addition, an agency which ITDC had employed for the production of two folders had commissioned Shri Moraes to write the texts of the Rajasthan and Goa folders. The texts have been received and are under consideration and will be suitably edited before publication.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Shri Moraes was selected on the basis of his established reputation as a journalist and travel writer. At that time, there was no indication of the nature of the films which were eventually produced by him for the British Broadcasting Corporation.

World Bank Assessment of India's Mineral Development

3318. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has assessed that India's mineral development has not reached the level that the demand for its products and its potentials would justify; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The World Bank has from time to time emphasised the importance of developing our mineral resources for meeting the growing demand for mineral products. The need for stepping up the pace of mineral development consistent with the growing demand for mineral products has been recognised in the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to step up domestic production of a number of mineral products in order to meet the expected growth of internal demand, to reduce imports and to take advantage of prospective export opportunities. Of the total public sector outlay amounting to Rs. 3,338 crores earmarked for development of organised industry and minerals during the Fourth Plan, Rs. 661 crores (or about 20 percent of the total) are earmarked for mineral development.

केरल तथा अन्य राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता

3320. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री**: क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल सरकार ने अपने अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के समान मंहगाई-भत्ता देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या किसी अन्य राज्य ने भी केन्द्रीय सरकार से ऐसी मांग की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) राज्य सरकार को उत्तर भेजा गया है । जिसमें इस प्रकार के व्यय के लिये कोई सहायता देने में केन्द्रीय सरकार की असमर्थता के बारे में खेद व्यक्त किया गया है । राज्य सरकार को अपने कर्मचारियों की परिलब्धियों के स्तर के सम्बन्ध में कोई भी निर्णय, परिलब्धियों में किसी वृद्धि के औचित्य तथा साधनों की उपलब्धि, दोनों के बारे में अपने सम्यक् विवेक के आधार पर करना होता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों से व्यवसाय-कर की वसूली

3321. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय**: क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय कुल कितने केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार उन कर्मचारियों से आयकर की भांति एक प्रकार का व्यवसाय-कर वसूल करती है;

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में इस प्रकार उनसे कितनी कर-राशि वसूल की गई; और

(घ) इस प्रकार के कर को समाप्त करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) 31-3-1970 को मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या 1,57,200 थी ।

(ख) जी, हां । केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो कर्मचारी व्यवसाय-कर अदा कर रहे हैं उनकी संख्या लगभग 5,000 बतायी गई है।

(ग) 1968-69 में वसूल किये गये कर की रकम 1,65,000 रु० थी और 1969-70 में वसूल की गई रकम 2,15,000 रु० थी ।

(घ) व्यवसाय, व्यापार, आजीविका और रोजगार पर कर लगाना राज्य सरकार का विषय है जो भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची 11 में शामिल किये गये हैं। एतदनुसार, इस कर को समाप्त करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

तस्करी में अन्तर्ग्रस्त मुस्लिम लीग से सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति

3322. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा**: क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल मुस्लिम लीग के अध्यक्ष का पुत्र तथा लीग से संबंधित अन्य व्यक्ति अरब देशों के साथ बड़े पैमाने पर होने वाले तस्कर व्यापार में अन्तर्ग्रस्त पाये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) आरोप है कि केरल मुस्लिम लीग के अध्यक्ष का पुत्र तस्कर आयात-निर्यात में ग्रस्त है। लीग का कोई अन्य व्यक्ति तस्कर आयात-निर्यात में ग्रस्त नहीं पाया गया है।

(ख) सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़ी गई संश्लिस्ट कपड़े की 32 गांठों के, जिनका मूल्य 3,91,500.00 रु० है, अवैध आयात में तथाकथित सांठ-गांठ होने के कारण, केरल मुस्लिम लीग के अध्यक्ष के पुत्र श्री सय्यद मोहम्मद वफ़ाकी के कारोबार के स्थान की तलाशी 26 मई, 1970 को ली गई थी और कपड़े की एक खाली जाकेट, जिसमें प्रायः निषिद्ध सोना लाने-लेजाने में काम आनेवाली जेबें लगी हुई थीं, कपड़े की एक खाली कमर-पेटी (belt) जिसका प्रयोग भी प्रायः सोने को लाने-लेजाने में किया जाता है, टेट्रान (tetron) कपड़े के दो टुकड़े, दो सिलेण्डर जिनमें मेकेनिकल लाइटर में काम आने वाली गैस भरी थी, टेप-रिकार्डर के चार टेप तथा अपराध आरोपणीय कुछ कागजात पकड़े गये थे। श्री सय्यद मोहम्मद बफ़ाकी थंगल को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और बाद में, मजिस्ट्रेट ने उसको जमानत पर छोड़ दिया। इस मामले में जांच-पड़ताल पूरी हो चुकी है और श्री थंगल तथा 11 अन्य अपराधियों को कारण बताओ ज्ञापन जारी किये गये हैं। इस मामले में, विभागीय न्याय-निर्णय की कार्यवाही शीघ्र ही पूरी हो जायगी। एक अन्य मामले में भी श्री थंगल की सांठ-गांठ होने का आरोप है, जिसमें दिनांक 9-7-70 को कोजिकोड़ में दो व्यक्तियों के पास से सोने की 198 छड़ें पकड़ी गई थीं। इस मामले में जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है।

Salaries and Service Conditions of Scientific and Technical Personnel

3323. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Indian National Science Academy meeting held on the 21st August 1970, as reported in the *Times of India* dated the 22nd August, 1970, in which the scientists have expressed their concern on the salaries and service conditions of scientific and technical personnel;

(b) whether a demand has been made that Government policies in the scientific and medical field be formulated by the right people and that the cooperation of medical and other scientists, politicians and the people should be obtained for the formulation of policies;

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether in the light of the discussion, Government are contemplating to reorient their policy regarding seeking of maximum cooperation from the medical and other scientists; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of scientists was held under the auspices of the Indian National Science Academy on the 21st August, 1970 to draw up a memorandum for submission to the Pay Commission regarding the scales of pay and conditions of service of scientists.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Insurance Scheme for Wroking Policemen in West Bengal

3324. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal has devised a scheme of insurance in consultation with the Life Insurance Corporation for the working Policemen in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the scheme is intended to be extended to the policemen in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). On receipt of a proposal from the Government of West Bengal for covering the Calcutta city Combatant Police Force against the risk of death and disability, the LIC offered a Group Insurance Scheme for consideration of that Government. It is however understood that the State Government have introduced a Scheme of compensation covering death during operations.

(c) It is for the State Governments to decide.

Memorandum submitted by Muslim M.Ps. regarding Aligarh Muslim University

3325. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Muslim M.Ps. of the Ruling Congress presented a confidential memorandum to the Prime Minister recently drawing attention "to the gathering discontent" among Muslims and asking her not "to take any hasty step in this combustible situation" in regard to Aligarh Muslim University;

(b) the names of M.Ps. who have signed this memorandum with its salient details; and

(c) the nature of action, if any, taken by the Prime Minister in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). A letter signed by 15 Members of Parliament was presented to the Prime Minister on the 6th August 1970 stating that the future of the Aligarh Muslim University had been one of the dominant problems exercising the mind of all sections of Muslim community in the country and the future shape that may be assigned to the University was being universally regarded as the *sine qua non* for the preservation of Muslim culture and the way of life in the country. The signatories had urged that the recommendations made by the 8-Man Committee consisting of Shri M. M. Begg and others which had been appointed by Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to consider the views received from a large body of Muslims in connection with the amendment of the Aligarh Muslim University Act and to give shape to them, may be accepted by Government and incorporated in the legislation to be undertaken in this behalf.

Among the major recommendations of the Committee were the demands that the Aligarh Muslim University be deemed to have been established by the Muslim minority of India and that the residential character of the University should be maintained.

The names of signatories to the letter were the following:—

1. Md. Shaffi Qureshi
2. Shri M. Y. Saleem
3. Shri Mushir Ahmed Khan
4. Shri P. M. Sayeed
5. Shri S. S. Syed
6. Mohammad Yusuf
7. Shri Syed Ahmed
8. Shri Lutfal Haque Hazi

9. Shri F. H. Mohsin
10. Shri Syed Ahmed Aga
11. Shri Mustafa Rashid
12. Shri A. Q. Ansari
13. Shri Gulam Nabi Untoo
14. Shri M. Asad Madani
15. Shri Hayatullah Ansari

(c) Decisions on comprehensive long-term legislation both for the Aligarh Mnslm University and the Banaras Hindu University have yet to be taken. However, having regard to the fact that the Golden Jubilee of the Aligarh Muslim University was scheduled to be held in December 1970, an Amendment Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on August 31, 1970 with a view to providing for a democratic set up of the Court and the Executive Council before the celebrations.

पेंशन भोगियों को सरकारी कर्मचारियों के समान समझना

3326. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पेन्शन भोगियों को भी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के समान ही समझती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के समान ही उन्हें भी महंगाई भत्ता न देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि उन्हें सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं समझा जाता है तो उन पर सिविल सर्विस रेग्यूलेशन की धारा 351 लागू करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). जो सरकारी कर्मचारी सेवा में हैं उनकी स्थिति पेन्शनरों की स्थिति से भिन्न है । पेन्शनर उन्हीं रियायतों के हकदार नहीं हैं जो सेवा में लगे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को प्राप्य है । इसलिये, सेवा में लगे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाला महंगाई भत्ता पेन्शनरों को मंजूर करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) पेन्शन देना और उसको जारी रखना सिविल सेवा विनियमों के उपबन्धों के अधीन है, जिनमें उनका अनुच्छेद 351 भी शामिल है । इस स्थिति पर पेन्शनरों के सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं रहने से कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता ।

Neglect of Scheduled Caste Candidates for Recruitment to Posts under Delhi University

3327. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been made by the Scheduled Caste candidates about deliberate neglect in their recruitment to the posts under Delhi University; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) In November 1970, the Anusuchit Jatiya Shikshit Yuvak Samaj submitted a charter of demands to Delhi University in which it was *inter alia* stated that the policy of reservation in recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates for the post of Assistant Lecturers/Lecturers should be immediately implemented in accordance with the policy adopted by the Government of India, and as enunciated in the Constitution of the Indian Republic.

(b) The University has already decided that other things being equal, due consideration may be given to the Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who apply for the teaching post in the University/Colleges and respective Selection Committees may take into consideration this fact while recommending appointment to the teaching posts. The University has also under consideration a proposal to set-up a Central Selection Committee for recruitment of teachers in colleges.

School of Mines, Kolar Area, (Mysore) State

3329. SHRI J. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a School of Mines was

sanctioned by the Central Govt. on hundred percent aid basis in Oorgaum Gold Mines, Kolar Area, Mysore State in 1957 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme; and

(b) whether the grant given by Central Government is properly utilised?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

स्वर्गीय अमर सिंह सहगल, संसद सदस्य का शव रेल गाड़ी के डिब्बे में ले जाया जाना

3330. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह:** क्या संसद कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या लोक सभा के सदस्य स्वर्गीय अमर सिंह सहगल के शव को विमान द्वारा ले जाने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी और उसको रेलगाड़ी के डिब्बे में ले जाया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री के० रघु रामैया) : (क) और (ख). स्वर्गीय श्री अमर सिंह सहगल के निवास स्थान बिलासपुर के लिए दिल्ली से कोई सीधी वाणिज्य हवाई सेवा नहीं है। अतएव स्वर्गीय श्री अमर सिंह सहगल के शव को, उनके परिवार के सदस्यों की इच्छानुसार, रेलगाड़ी के डिब्बे में ले जाने की व्यवस्था की गई थी।

Enquiry into Involvement of Hindi Officer in Smuggling Racket

3331. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of Revenue Intelligence and Investigation has been looking for some time past into a case in which a Hindi Officer in the Ministry of Finance is alleged to be involved in a smuggling racket;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the case against the said officer is based upon a letter reported to have been wirtten to him by a foreigner in Bangkok in April, 1969; and

(c) whether the said letter is reported missing from the Government records?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Director General of Revenue Intelligence and Investigation was asked to enquire into the allegations made in the Lok Sabha on 6-4-1970 during the course of supplementaries on a Starred Question that the Hindi Officer in the Department of Revenue was involved in a smuggling racket. These allegations were apparently based on a letter written to this officer by a foreigner in Bangkok in April, 1969.

(c) No, Sir. When this officer applied for permission to accept the hospitality offerred by the said foreigner, he produced for inspection, the original letter of the foreigner containing the offer. This, being his personal correspondence, was returned to him in the normal course, retaining its copy on the file for record. Some copies of the said letter were received from other sources also and these are also available on record.

Implications of New Credit Policy of the Financial Institutions

3332. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent official survey on the implications of the new credit policy has revealed that the financial institutions might get committed to some new large projects in the public sector outside the Plan leading to a situation in which the financial institutions are not in a position to assist many important programmes envisaged in the private and cooperative sectors; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) In the context of the Government decision to allow public sector companies to approach the financial institutions for funds and on a review of the resources position made by the Planning Com-

mission and the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the institutions it was felt that for the next year or two, the institutions should be able to meet the requirements of the public, private and co-operative sectors without serious difficulty, so long as very large demands were not made on their resources by individual projects.

(b) It has been decided that the Planning Commission would ascertain from the Central Ministries, their fresh proposals for projects in the public sector which are sought to be financed with assistance from financial institutions. These will be considered by the Commission from the point of view of their viability and priority and in the context of the availability of institutional finance. The proposals received from the States will be referred by the financial institutions to the Planning Commission for ascertaining their priority.

Funds for Repairs of Cuttack-Sambalpur National Highway

3333. SHRI A. DIPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cuttack-Sambalpur National Highways is broken at several places from Angul-Bainda for several years past;

(b) whether the Union Government have failed to provide necessary funds for its repairs; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to carry out the necessary repairs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). This Section of the road has shown signs of distress at some places during the last two or three years due to poor sub-soil. The road has also been damaged in certain stretches due to floods this year. Normal repairs are carried out from the funds allotted every year for the maintenance of National Highways. A special allotment of Rs. 50,000/- has been made for this portion during the current year. Provision has also been made in the annual plan 1970-71 for imporvement of this road.

Granting of Recognition to Public Schools

3334. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9792 on the 15th May, 1970 regarding rules for setting up public schools and state:

(a) the conditions of recognition laid down by the Examining Body for granting recognition to public schools; and

(b) the number of educational societies set up in 1969; the number and names of schools opened by them and the names, addresses and qualifications of the members of each society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Public schools are taken to be those schools, which are members of the Indian Public School Headmasters' Conference. They can get themselves affiliated to any of the Examining Bodies including the Central Board of Secondary Education and the Council for Indian School Certificate Examinations. The Examining Body grants affiliation to a school for the purpose of sending its students for examination by that Examining Body, but it does not recognise a school as a Public School. Two statements containing information about rules of recognition, laid down by these two Examining Bodies, are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4483/70].

(b) The required information is not readily available.

Estimate for Construction of Bridge Across River Haldi at Narghat, District Midnapur, West Bengal

3335. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimate for the construction of the Bridge across the River Haldi at Narghat at the 28th mile of the Contai-Tamluk Major District Road in the Tamluk Subdivision of the Midnapur District in West Bengal;

(b) when has the construction work started;

(c) whether the time schedule is being maintained in the work;

(d) when the construction work is expected to be completed; and

(e) the progress so far achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (e). The proposed bridge across the River Haldi at Narghat in the Tamluk Sub-division of the Midnapur District in West Bengal, when constructed, would fall on a State road. The Govt. of West Bengal are, therefore, concerned with the construction of this Bridge. It is understood from the State Govt. that the construction of the bridge was sanctioned by them at an estimated cost of Rs. 59.24 lakhs but due to change in the course of the river it will be necessary to make the bridge longer. This will involve an additional cost of nearly Rs. 18 lakhs. The approach road will also cost about Rs. 9 lakhs.

Establishment of Central Research Station at Digha, West Bengal

3336. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a Central Research Station at Digha in West Bengal, with special emphasis on the study of physiology of marine animals living under high saline concentration;

(b) if so, whether a Museum will also be established at Digha for (i) non-living animals and (ii) living animals with an aquarium having arrangements for flowing sea water; and

(c) if so, whether the proposal would be taken up during the fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration at present in the Ministry of Education and Youth services.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Cargo Berth in Paradip Port

3337. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up of a cargo berth in the Paradeep Port; and

(b) whether the programme of establishing port facilities there is behind the prescribed schedule?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Tenders for the construction of the General cargo berth at the Paradeep Port have been received by the Paradeep Port Trust. The recommendations of the Port Trust are awaited.

(b) No.

सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया की लन्दन शाखा के कथित गबन की जांच

3338. **श्री श्रद्धाकर सुपाकर :**

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया की लन्दन शाखा के कुछ कर्मचारियों द्वारा किये गये कथित गबन के जांच कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) यह जांच कार्य सम्भवत: किस तिथि तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इन्डिया की लन्दन शाखा में तथाकथित जालसाजी के बारे में स्काटलैण्ड यार्ड द्वारा की जा रही जांच अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है । यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि किस तारीख तक यह जांच पूरी हो जायगी ।

Seizure of Smuggled Goods

3339. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been lately a lull in smuggled bullion seizures and increase in smuggled luxuries;

(b) the ratio of smuggled luxuries to the total seizures, by value, separately for the last three years; and

(c) whether Government propose acquisition of fast sea-going launches and hovercrafts and pressing them into service for apprehension of the smugglers, as mentioned in the Finance Ministry's Annual Report for 1968-69, as lately there has been large-scale smuggling of luxuries along the west coast of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The figures of seizures do not suggest any such trend. The ratio of luxury goods smuggled from foreign countries to the total seizures of goods smuggled from foreign countries is 58%, 61% and 58% respectively for the financial years 1968-69, 1969-70 and first half of 1970-71. In calculating this percentage, the seizures of silver and dangerous drugs seized in the process of unauthorised export, seizures of conveyances in the transport of smuggled goods and seizures of currency in the process of unauthorised import or export or as sales proceeds of smuggled goods, have been excluded.

(c) Government propose to acquire suitable conveyances for spotting and intercepting smugglers' launches. A high-power committee has been appointed to advise as to what would be the best means of achieving this object. Some confiscated launches have been put into operation.

Services of Finance Ministry Officers Offered to Various Ministries/Departments and Public Undertakings

3340. SHRI RAMJI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I Officers in the Ministry of Finance (Secretariat proper) whose services were offered to the various Ministries/Departments/Public Undertakings during the last six months and the reasons for doing so; and

(b) whether these Officers hold any substantive posts, if so, the reasons for not reverting them to their substantive posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The services of one Class I Officer were offered for utilisation in other Ministries/Departments/Public Undertakings. This was done because his relations with some of his staff have recently been under some strain, giving rise to some complaints.

(b) The Officer concerned holds a substantive post. As, however, there is no complaint in so far as his technical competence is concerned, the question of reverting him to his substantive post did not arise.

मार्च में मन्त्रालयों द्वारा भारी खर्च

3341. **श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा**: क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि भारत सरकार के सभी मन्त्रालयों तथा कार्यालयों में मार्च के महीने में अंधाधुंध खर्च किया जाता है जिससे भ्रष्टाचार को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मंत्रालय को उसके पूर्वगामी वर्ष के खर्च के आधार पर अगले वर्ष की राशि स्वीकृत करने की परम्परा को समाप्त करने का है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा खर्च की गई राशियों की उचित जांच की व्यवस्था करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसी जांच कब से शुरू की जायगी और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) तथा (ख). यद्यपि यह सही नहीं है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा मार्च के महीने में रकमें अव्यवस्थित ढंग से खर्च की जाती हैं तथापि यह सच है कि वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त में अधिक खर्च की प्रवृत्ति विद्यमान रहती है। प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के वित्तीय प्रशासन सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल ने तथा स्वयं प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने भी इस प्रवृत्ति की विस्तार से जांच की है। प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने, इस मामले के सभी संबंधित पहलुओं पर विचार कर लेने के बाद अपनी "वित्त, लेखा तथा लेखा परीक्षा" संबंधी रिपोर्ट में सिफारिश की है कि "समय के भीतर रकमें अध्यर्पित करने में मंत्रालयों/विभागों की अनिच्छा पर काबू पाने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय को एक परिपत्र द्वारा यह आश्वासन दे देना चाहिए कि किसी एक वर्ष में किये गये न्यून-व्यय का आगामी वर्ष के बजट अनुमानों पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।" सरकार ने यह सिफारिश स्वीकार कर ली है और 3-9-1969 को सभी मंत्रालयों को आवश्यक आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं।

(ग) तथा (घ). विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा किये गये खर्चे के औचित्य की, लेखा परीक्षा द्वारा छानबीन की जाती है। संभवतः यह प्रश्न विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा किसी एक वर्ष में किये गये वास्तविक व्यय को उसके परवर्ती वर्ष के लिए बजट व्यवस्था के प्रयोजन के लिए, की जाने वाली छान बीन के संदर्भ में है। इस सम्बंध में स्थिति यह है कि परवर्ती वर्ष के लिए बजट व्यवस्था, अनिवार्यतः पूर्ववर्ती वर्ष में किये गये वास्तविक व्यय के आधार पर नहीं की जाती। मंत्रालयों द्वारा मांगी गई रकमों को बजट व्यवस्था में शामिल करने के लिए स्वीकार करने से पहले, उनके औचित्य के बारे में, वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा हमेशा सूक्ष्मतापूर्वक जांच की जाती है।

Bank Credit to Industry Following Nationalisation of Banks

3342. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bank credit to industry has risen after the nationalisation of private banks;

(b) if so, the amount of credit given to the industry between the end of June, 1969 to October, 1970; and

(c) the amount of credit that has been given to the large industrial houses listed in the report of the Monopolies Commission during the above mentioned period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Exact figures of purpose-wise distribution of advances of scheduled commercial banks which indicate the quantum of bank credit to 'Industry' are not available for the entire period asked for by the Hon'ble Member. However, according to tentative estimates, bank credit to industry has gone up from Rs. 2320 crores in June, 1969 to Rs. 2560 crores in April, 1970.

The aggregate amount of outstanding credit given by the 14 nationalised banks to 71 out of 75 business groups/houses referred to in the Monopolies Enquiry Commission Report stood at Rs. 440.28 crores and Rs. 438.08 crores on 18-7-1969 and 31-12-1969 respectively. Figures for later dates are not available.

As the above figures indicate though there has been a rise in bank credit to industry between June, 1969 and April, 1970, the outstanding credit given by the 14 nationalised banks to the large business groups/houses did not register any rise between July, 1969 and December, 1969. The rise in credit to industry is partly accounted for by the normal requirements of production and also by the rise in advances to small-scale industry which went up from Rs. 285.6 crores in June, 1969, to Rs. 393.9 crores at the end of March, 1970. In fact, the rise in the advances of public sector banks to agriculture, small-scale industry and other categories of small borrowers during the period June, 1969 to March, 1970 has been of the order of Rs. 238 crores i.e. of about 54 per cent as against a rise of only a little over 10 per cent to industry as a whole during the same period.

Central Institute of Languages at Mysore

3343. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Central Institute of Languages set up at Mysore;

(b) what were the specific works assigned to this Institute and how far these have been implemented; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to streamline the working of the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) In July, 1969.

(b) A statement showing the functions assigned to the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore and a report of the activities undertaken by it so far is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4484/70].

(c) The Institute which is still in its formative stage, is being run on modern and scientific lines under the able guidance of an eminent linguist. The question of streamlining its working will be considered, if necessary, after it has fully established itself.

Opening of Savings Banks in Schools

3344. SHRI Y. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to open savings banks in the schools in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and when it will be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the School Savings Bank Scheme, called "Sanchayika" are:

(i) Any pupil in a school where Sanchayika functions will be entitled to become its member;

(ii) the affairs of the Sanchayika will be managed by trustees consisting of the Principal/Headmaster, two teachers and two students;

(iii) the Sanchayika will open a single savings account in the name of the school or in the name of Sanchayika itself which will be operated by the President of the Board of Trustees or any two elected trustees;

(iv) the pupils will deposit their savings on one or more days in a month fixed for this purpose at a counter in the school which will be manned by pupils (the teachers will be present behind the counter). Usual entries will be made in the ledger and the pass book by the counter clerks. The trustees will sign the ledgers and pass books in token of having checked the entries.

(v) except for a sum of Rs. 25 which will be kept to meet the demands for withdrawals, the balance will be deposited in the Savings Bank Account in the Post Office;

(vi) the interest earned will be apportioned among the savers who have a minimum balance of Rs. 10;

(vii) when a pupil-depositor leaves the school, the amount at his credit will be transferred to another Sanchayika or put in Post Office Savings Account in his name or returned in cash.

The scheme has already been introduced in the following schools:

1. Government Higher Secondary School, Kishangarh (Rajasthan).
2. Kekri Government Higher Secondary School (Rajasthan).
3. Government Girls High School, Telipara (Rajasthan).
4. Government High School, Titoli (Rohtak).
5. St. Ignatius Convent High School, Palayamkottai (Tamil Nadu).

Necessary steps to introduce the Scheme in other selected schools in different States are under way.

Payment of Income Tax by Firms and Individuals in Mysore

3345. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the top individuals and firms who pay the highest amount of income tax in Mysore State together with the amount of income assessed and the tax paid in each case during the last two years;

(b) the amount of Income tax arrears of these individuals and firms as on the 31st March, 1970; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to recover it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The requisite information regarding 10 top individuals and firms who are assessed on the highest total income during the financial year 1969-70 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Withdrawal of Participants from Shooting Championship at Phoenix

3346. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry's decision to withdraw from participation in shooting championship at Phoenix (USA) was due to the participation of South Africa; and

(b) if so, whether Indian Government took steps to mobilise its opinion in International Olympic Committee against apartheid policy of South Africa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. This Ministry gave this advice to the National Rifle Association of India.

(b) It is for the Indian Olympic Association, who are affiliated to the International Olympic Committee, to take necessary steps in this regard. However, as and when the situation warrants, suitable advice is tendered to the Indian Olympic Association.

Loans provided to big Industrialists

3347. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of loans given to big industrialists and traders after the nationalisation of Banks, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): It is presumed that 'big industrialists' refer to 75 business houses/groups mentioned in the Monopolies Enquiry Commission report. The aggregate amount of outstanding credit given by the 14 nationalised banks to 71 out of the 75 business groups/houses referred to in the Monopolies Enquiry Commission Report stood at Rs. 440.28 crores and Rs. 438.08 crores on 18-7-69 and 31-12-69 respectively. Figures for later dates are not available.

Figures of advances of nationalised banks to industry and trade State-wise also are not available.

Archaeological Finds Near Udipi in South Kanara District of Mysore

3348. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Idols of Archaeological importance belonging to IX and Xth Century Hoysala Period were found near Udipi, South Kanara District of Mysore; if so the details of the findings;

(b) whether there is a proposal that some of these findings be preserved in the National Museum, at New Delhi;

(c) whether there is also a proposal to have a Hoysala period Museum at Hasan, Mysore State; and

(d) if so, the details of the progress made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) On the basis of some newspaper reports, the Superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Southern Circle, Madras, was asked to report on the finds. He would be visiting the site this month to assess their importance.

(b) The question of preserving the finds at the National Museum, New Delhi, or another museum will arise only after their importance has been established.

(c) and (d). Archaeological Museums are site Museums. The Archaeological Survey of India has a Museum at Halebid. At present, there is no proposal to set up a Museum at Hasan.

Officials of Air India holding Foreign Passports

3349. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some officers in Air India who are holding foreign passports;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) whether it is a fact that they were permitted to change their nationality by the Indian Government; and

(d) if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). There are thirteen officers of Indian origin who hold foreign passports. Of these, eleven held such passports even prior to the nationalization of the airline in 1953. No permission was given to the other two for changing their nationality.

उज्जैन में वीर दुर्गादास राठौर की मूर्ति पर लगे छत्र का नवीकरण

3350. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन नगर में वीर दुर्गादास की मूर्ति पर लगे टूटे फूटे छत्र के नवीकरण के लिए कुछ अनुदान देने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कार्य के लिए कितनी सहायता का प्रस्ताव है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). वीर दुर्गादास राठौर की मूर्ति, केन्द्रीय संरक्षित स्मारक नहीं है । इसलिए भारत सरकार, इसके परिक्षण और / अथवा अनुरक्षण के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं है । सरकार को, इस स्मारक के नवीकरण के लिए अनुदान हेतु कोई अनुरोध भी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

मध्य प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता

3351. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में मध्य प्रदेश को अनुदान तथा ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि देने का प्रस्ताव किया है; और

(ख) ये अनुदान तथा ऋण किन-किन कार्यों के लिए दिये जायेंगे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश राज्य की 1970-71 की वार्षिक आयोजना के लिए 47.56 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता निर्धारित की गयी है। यह सहायता समग्र आयोजनागत व्यय के लिए इकट्ठे ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में, 70:30 के अनुपात में दी जायगी और इसका सम्बन्ध किसी खास योजना, प्रायोजना या विकास शीर्षक से नहीं होगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन नगर को पर्यटक केन्द्र बनाने की योजना

3352. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :** क्या **पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन नगर

को जिसकी ऐतिहासिक तथा सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि है, राष्ट्रीय महत्व का पर्यटक केन्द्र घोषित करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) क्या उनमें नगर के ऐतिहासिक तथा सांस्कृतिक महत्व वाले स्थानों के विकासार्थ स्थानीय प्रशासन संस्था को अनुदान देने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पर्यटन विभाग से उज्जैन में सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन के लिए लगभग 7 लाख रुपये की लागत से लगभग 1000 व्यक्तियों के लिए सीटों की व्यवस्था वाले एक 'ऑडिटोरियम' के निर्माण के लिए आवेदन किया था। धन की कमी के कारण उनके सुझावों को स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है।

भारत आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों से विदेशी मुद्रा

3353. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव** : क्या **पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में पर्यटन से अनुमानत: कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : कैलेण्डर वर्ष 1970 में पर्यटन से 38 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा के उपार्जन की सम्भावना है।

Excavation in Delhi by Archaeological Department

3354. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Delhi where excavation work by the Archaeological Department of India is in progress at present; and

(b) which period of Indian civilization has so far been brought to light as a result of these excavations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) In Delhi, the excavation work of the Archaeological Survey of India is in progress at present at Purana Qila only.

(b) Last year's excavation reached upto the Mauryan period. The occupation of the site ran through the Sunga, Kushan, Gupta, Rajput, Delhi Sultanate and Mughal periods. The pre-Mauryan levels still remain unexplored.

Concentration on the Infrastructure to attract more Tourists

3355. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend "Operation Europe" scheme to North America and concentrate on the Infrastructure to attract more foreign tourists and earn more foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the precise details of the proposals; and

(c) the advantage in terms of earnings of foreign exchange likely to accrue in the ensuing year as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is hoped to extend the arrangement to North America from 1-4-197'. As in the case of Operation Europe, the Tourist Offices of the Government of India in North America will work in close collaboration with Air India's Offices for promotional and publicity purposes. Further details are being worked out.

(c) No estimate can be made at present but it is anticipated that the scheme will result in an increased flow of tourists to India.

Aid from Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

3356. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development has lately been considering the question of removing all strings from Government aid to the developing countries;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the prospects of obtaining untied aid from developed countries in the said Organization?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Ninth Annual High-Level Meeting of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development was held on the 14th and 15th September, 1970 in Tokyo. One of the topics for discussion in the Meeting was tying of aid.

A copy of the Press Release issued by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development after the two-day Meeting is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4485/70].

Financial Aid for Engineering Graduates from Nationalised Banks

3357. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by nationalised banks for financial aid from Engineering Graduates and Diploma Holders and other Graduates for starting entreprises including the setting up of petrol pumps since the nationalisation thereof in 1969;

(b) what percentage has been turned down as being unviable;

(c) whether the present procedure of financial aid for such small entrepreneurs is too cumbersome to be undertaken; and

(d) if so, what specific steps are being taken to rationalise and simplify the procedure for advancing loans for such purposes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and the same will be placed on the table of the House.

(c) and (d). In pursuance of my discussion with the Custodians of the Nationalised Banks held in July, 1970, the Reserve Bank of India has appointed a Committee to review the special credit schemes of various banks with particular reference to the requirements of self-employed persons. One of the terms of reference of the Committee is to evolve guidelines in respect of security, rate of interest, priod of repayment and other terms and conditions attached to such loans. The report of the Committee is still awaited.

Rising Tourist Demand in Taiwan for Visiting India

3358. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the rising tourist demand in Taiwan for visiting India;

(b) whether bonafide tourists still experience great difficulty in finalising their programmes for visiting India on account of red-tape;

(c) whether Government have looked into the difficulties experienced by tourists from Taiwan, including those visiting Buddhist places in India, in the matter of obtaining visas etc; and

(d) whether Government have made arrangements so that intending tourists can obtain visas in Taipeh itself and also tourist information?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The number of tourists from Taiwan visiting India is small.

(b) to (d). Bonafide tourists from Taiwan experience no difficulty in visiting India and can obtain visas through the British Consulate in Tamsui near Taipei by making an application in advance.

Foreigners holding single entry visa are required to get a "return visa" or "no objection" from the SDO Naugarh for reentry into India after visiting Lumbini in Nepal.

Tourist information on India is disseminated through air-carriers, travel agents by our office at Tokyo which looks after the Far Eastern countries.

Fall in operational efficiency of D. T. U.

3359. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have looked into the fall in operational efficiency of the Delhi Transport Undertaking in recent months;

(b) what is the ratio of buses to the number of passengers in Delhi and what is the ratio in Madras, Ahmedabad and Bombay; and

(c) whether Government have issued any instructions to the Delhi Transport Undertaking to provide adequate transportation service to the people of Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) It is not a fact that there has been fall in operational efficiency of the D. T. U. in recent months. The matter has been gone into recently by the Working Group on Metropolitan Transport Services set up by the Planning Commission.

(b) The relevant statistical information in this respect, as contained in the report of the Working Group, mentioned under (a) above, is given below:

Name of the Undertaking	Year	Average number of buses on road	Daily average number of passengers carried	Average number of passengers per bus per day
(1) Delhi Transport Undertaking	1969-70	1139 (This includes 300 private buses)	9,95,735*	1164*
(2) Madras	,,	919	10,40,000	1132
(3) Bombay	,,	1307	22,23,826	1701

*excluding the number of passengers carried by private operators under the "Administrative and Operational Control Scheme".

Similar information in respect of Ahmedabad is not available at present.

(c) The Delhi Transport Undertaking is administered by the Delhi Transport Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation which is under the Delhi Administration. Under Section 288 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, it is obligatory on the part of the Delhi Transport Undertaking to provide adequate road transport services to the people of Delhi. The question of the Central Government issuing instructions in this regard does not arise.

Concession given to Talented Cricketers by State Bank of India

3360. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India used to give concessions and facilities to the talented cricketers in India;

(b) if so, whether those facilities have since been withdrawn by the State Bank of India; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) It has always been the policy of the State Bank of India to encourage and support sportsmen of national status including cricketers. In the past, they were given relaxation in educational qualifications for eligibility and were not subjected to normal recruitment tests.

(b) and (c). While the basic policy of the bank to encourage sportsmen of national status remains unchanged, they are now required to compete in the recruitment tests along with others, though they are considered for appointment on securing the minimum qualifying marks. This change was introduced

in view of the fact that they are expected to perform usual duties and shoulder responsibilities attached to their jobs and any deficiency in such candidates leads to administrative and personnel problems which can be avoided by the changed procedure.

Plans of Indian Airlines to Establish a City Terminal in New Delhi

3361. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has prepared plans for establishing a city terminal in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the probable location; and

(c) the estimated cost of the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The question of constructing a city terminal in New Delhi on Ashoka Road, behind Janpath Hotel is being examined by Indian Airlines.

रजवाड़ों के भूतपूर्व शासकों का पुरातन कला-कृतियों का परिरक्षण

3363. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या **शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रजवाड़ों के भूतपूर्व शासकों के पास पुरातन कला-कृतियों का संग्रह है;

(ख) क्या निजी थैलियों के समाप्त किये जाने के कारण उनकी आर्थिक आय कम हो जाने पर उनके द्वारा ऐसी कला-कृतियां बेचे जाने या इधर-उधर कर दिये जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार देश के हित में ऐसे संग्रहों को प्राप्त करने और सुरक्षित रखने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) अनुमान किया जाता है कि कुछ भूतपूर्व शासकों के पास बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कला-कृतियों के संग्रह हैं ।

(ख) से (घ). यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि निजी थैलियों के समाप्त किए जाने के कारण ये कला-कृतियां बेची या इधर-उधर की जा सकती हैं । संग्रहालयों, कालावीथियों आदि में उत्कृष्ट कला-कृतियों के संग्रह, परिरक्षण तथा प्रदर्शन में सरकार सदा रुचि रखती है । इनको प्राप्त करने का जब भी कोई प्रस्ताव आएगा, उसका समुचित विचार किया जाएगा ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक अनुभागों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारी

3364. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या **शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक अनुभागों में सहायक से लेकर संयुक्त सचिव के स्तर तक के पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के बहुत ही कम कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं, और

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों को प्रशासन से न्याय नहीं प्राप्त होता है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) प्रशासन प्रभाग में सहायक से संयुक्त सचिव के स्तर तक कार्य करने वाले 56 व्यक्तियों में से 6 अनुसूचित जातियों के हैं । कर्मचारियों की तैनाती तथा स्थानांतरण जाति के आधार पर नहीं किये जाते हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय / वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के अधिकारियों और शोध-सहायकों का प्रतिनियुक्ति पर जाना

3365. **श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :** क्या **शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के कुछ अधिकारी और अनुसंधान-सहायक प्रतिनियुक्ति पर प्राय: शिक्षा मंत्रालय जाते हैं और निदेशालय / आयोग के सम्बद्ध कार्य न करते हुए वहां कई महीनों तक अन्य काम करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निदेशालय / आयोग को इन पदों की आवश्यकता नहीं है; जिनके पदधारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर शिक्षा मंत्रालय जाते हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इन पदों को समाप्त करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन पदों को कब से समाप्त किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (घ). हाल ही में यह निर्णय किया गया है कि संसदीय प्रश्नों तथा सम्बन्धित सामग्री का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने का कार्य शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय के कर्मचारी-वर्ग तथा केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में नियुक्त कर्मचारी-वर्ग के बीच में बांटना चाहिए। सुविधा तथा अच्छे समन्वय के लिए इन दोनों संगठनों के कर्मचारी-वर्ग के कुछ सदस्य अर्थात एक वरिष्ठ अनुसंधान अधिकारी, एक सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारी तथा एक अनुसंधान सहायक संसदीय सत्रों के दौरान उपरोक्त कार्य हेतु अल्प काल के लिए शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में बैठाये गये हैं। वर्ष की शेष अवधि में वे अपने सम्बन्धित कार्यालयों में कार्य करते रहेंगे। अत: निदेशालय/आयोग में उनके पदों को समाप्त करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अभ्यर्थियों को स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापक के पदों पर पदोन्नत करने के लिये अपनाया गया माप दंड

3366. **श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :** क्या **शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन में स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापक के पद पर भर्ती करने तथा पदोन्नत के लिये मैट्रिक, बी०ए० एम० ए० आदि में प्रथम श्रेणी प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त माप दंड अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अभ्यर्थियों पर भी लागू होता है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने हमें सूचना दी है कि यह सच नही है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Tenders for Construction of Cargo Berth in Paradeep Port

3367. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether tenders have been received for the construction of a cargo berth in the Paradeep port;

(b) if so, what are the firms who have quoted and the amount of the tender;

(c) whether any decision has been taken to accept any tender; and

(d) when the work of construction of this berth will begin and is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The names of the firms and the amounts of their tenders are given below:

1. M/s. Hindustan Construction Company, Bombay. Rs. 3, 25,98,415/-
2. M/s. National Project Construction Corporation, New Delhi. Rs. 2, 60,88,814/-
3. Orissa Construction Corporation, Bhubaneswar. Rs. 2,69,75,679/-
4. M/s. Radio Foundation Engineering Limited and Hazarat & Company, Bombay. Quoted for 3 alternatives on their own design for Rs. 2,14,43,252/- Rs. 2,07,55,497/- and Rs. 2,41,53,433/-

(c) No decision has yet been taken. The Port Trust's proposals are awaited.

(d) The work is likely to commence early in 1971 and is expected to be completed within 30 months from the date of commencement.

Management of M/s. Larsen and Toubro Ltd.

3368. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in the *Times of India* dated August 5, 1970 that an article published in 'Company News and Notes' in May suggested that M/s Larsen and Toubro Ltd. is a foreign controlled firm and is one of the big business houses;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether management of this company is in the hands of Directors who are foreigners?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The article was written by Shri B. Datta in his personal capacity and the Government is therefore, not committed to the observations made therein.

(c) The Board of Directors of Larsen and Toubro Ltd. consists of tem members. The management is vested in the hands of four Managing Directors, of whom three are foreigners.

Loans Given by Nationalised Banks to Big Industrialists and others

3369. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans given by nationalised banks, including the State Bank of India, to big industries, medium industries, small scale industries, trade, farmers, scooter rickshaw and taxi drivers and other individuals in Delhi after the nationalisation of banks;

(b) the figures separately for public and private sector;

(c) the total number of applications received during this period in Delhi and in how many cases loan was sanctioned; and

(d) the total amount of loans given by all the aforesaid banks to the aforesaid classes in Delhi in one year just before the nationalisation of banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the table of the House.

Loans secured by Goenka group of Companies

3370. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of Goenka Group of Companies which have secured loans, till now, from each financial institution, including State Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Development Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India;

(b) whether a Jute Company named "National Company Ltd." under the control of Goenka Brothers secured a loan of Rs. 4 crores from the State Bank of India even though its paid-up capital amounts to Rs. 40 lakha only; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Volume and Value of Export and Import through Calcutta Port

3371. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the volume (in tonnes) and value of (i) export and (ii) import through the Calcutta Port year-wise during the last three years;

(b) the factors responsible for increase or decrease of traffic during this period;

(c) the profit and loss account of Calcutta Port Commissioner year-wise during the last three years; and

(d) the factors affecting the income of the Calcutta Port ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) The volume of exports and imports through Calcutta Port during the last three years was as under:—

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	(Figures in million tonnes)		
Exports	4.1	4.0	3.5
Imports	4.9	4.0	3.4
TOTAL:	9.0	8.0	6.9

2. The value of exports and imports through Calcutta Port during the last three yars is given below:—

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	(Figures in crores of rupees)		
Exports	464.84	466.10	443.25
Imports	465.31	406.40	266.20
TOTAL:	930.15	872.50	709.45

(b) The decline in traffic during this period was due to recession in trade, reduction in food imports following increased food production in the country, dull trading conditions in gunnies and fall in exports of iron ore as well as imports of oil because of draft restrictions at Calcutta.

(c) The net deficit incurred by Calcutta Port Commissioners during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 was Rs. 93.76 lakhs, Rs. 376.69 lakhs and Rs. 459 lakhs respectively.

(d) The income of the Calcutta Port has fallen on account of decline in traffic.

Average per capita Annual Earnings of Port workers in Major Ports

3372. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the average *Per capita* annual earnings of the Port workers of each Major Port of India year-wise during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Steep Rise in Far East Freight Rates

3373. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published by *The Statesman* in its issue dated the 17th October, 1970 (Page 7) entitled "Far East Freight Rates may rise steeply"; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Far Eastern Freight Conference covers the trade from Europe to Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Hongkong, Taiwan and Korea. The proposed announcement of increase in freight rates by the said Conference does not apply to the trade from India to Far East.

Regional Engineering College, Silchar

3374. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Regional Engineering College proposed for establishment at Silchar has not started functioning;

(b) whether he is aware that the construction for the Regional Engineering College complex is yet to commence;

(c) whether a fulltime Principal and two fulltime senior Professors appointed for the College are carrying out other duties although drawing salary from the non-existent College's budget; and

(d) if so, the date of appointment of these incumbents and nature of their duties since appointment?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Development of the site has already started and roads are under construction. The designing of the buildings in phases is in progress and estimates of the first hostel are being finalised by the State P. W. D. As soon as the estimates are approved construction will start.

(c) and (d). The Principal was appointed on 19-10-1967. One Professor in Electrical Engineering was appointed on 26-5-1969 but he left on 29-5-1970. Another Professor in Mechanical Engineering was appointed on 2-6-1969. The Professor and Principal are helping in the planning and equipping of the laboratories, workshops and other instructional facilities, and formulation of courses of study. The Principal is also the Secretary of the Board of Governors of the College and in that capacity he is in overall planning and establishment of the college.

Construction of Cheap Rest Houses and Garages on National Highways

3375. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to build cheap rest houses after every hundred miles on all National Highways in order to make working of the transport system successful if so, the details of the scheme prepared in this regard; and

(b) whether Government also propose to make available cheap garages on National Highways for safety of vehicles and goods in transit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal before the Government of India for building cheap rest houses and cheap garages on National Highways. However, the Government of India have appointed a Study Group on Wayside Amenities to suggest a concrete programme for the provision of wayside amenities on the National and State Highways. This Group has not yet completed its work.

Air Accidents

3376. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of air accidents that took place during the year 1970 so far;

(b) the number of lives lost in these accidents; and

(c) the financial loss suffered due to these accidents?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Twentyfive, including one accident to a foreign registered aircraft.

(b) Forty-eight.

(c) The requisite information is not readily available.

Reduction in Air Fares by International Airlines to Promote Tourism in Pacific Region

3377. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International airlines have agreed to reduce air fares to promote tourism in the pacific region;

(b) whether India has been benefited by this; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The fares shown in the enclosed statement were accepted at the last I. A. T. A. Conference held at Honolulu in September 1970.

(b) and (c). High costs of transportation between our potential markets and India constitute a major deterrent to the promotion of tourism to our country. Introduction of attractive promotional fares brings additional tourists from various destinations abroad and thereby benefits tourism to India.

Statement

From	To	Discount	Group size	Minimum stay/ Maximum validity	Stopovers	Minimum tour price
(1) Denpasar, Jakarta, Medan, Pakanbaru & Palanbang.	Bombay, Delhi Calcutta, Madras and Colombo.	30%	7 passengers	7/28	No restrictions.	Not less than 105% of the normal applicable Economy Class fare.
(2) Fukuoka, Nagoya, Okinawa, Osaka and Tokyo.	—do—	50%	50 passengefs	8/28	4 excluding the point of turnapound.	The discounted air fare plus £ 40/- for the first 8 days and £ 3/- per day for each additional day.

Loans Advanced by Nationalised Banks to Different News-Papers

3378. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount advanced by each of the nationalised banks in the country since nationalisation of major banks, to different newspapers;

(b) how far the money has gone to small newspapers; and

(c) the amounts recovered from them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Detailed figures of amounts advanced by nationalised banks to newspapers since nationalisation is not available. Besides, information relating to the amounts advanced by the nationalised banks to newspapers, individually, cannot be furnished in view of the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, which prohibit the banks from divulging any information relating to the affairs of their constituents except in certain specified circumstances. However, the total amount of advances to newspapers by the nationalised banks as on last Friday of September, 1970, is indicated below:

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Name of Bank	Amount outstanding at the end of September 1970.
1	2
1. Central Bank of India	221.86
2. Bank of India	12.68
3. Punjab National Bank	272.47
4. Bank of Baroda	6.19
5. United Commercial Bank	20.96

1	(In Lakhs of Rupees) 1
6. Canara Bank	71.52
7. United Bank of India	362.71
8. Dena Bank	19.84
9. Syndicate Bank	42.44
10. Union Bank of India	8.62
11. Allahabad Bank	10.94
12. Indian Bank	67.60
13. Bank of Maharashtra	31.59
14. Indian Overseas Bank	17.47
Total: (1 to 14)	1166.89

As for the amount so far recovered by the banks from the newspapers towards the loans advanced, since most of the accounts are in the form of cash credit and overdrafts, which are running accounts and fluctuate within specified limits it is not possible to indicate the total amounts recovered.

Allocation of Proceeds from Income Tax to States

3379. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to each State as share in Income-tax realised during the year 1969-70;

(b) whether the allotment of this share has been on the basis of recommendation of the Fifth Finance Commission; and

(c) if so, the precise criteria followed in this regard and how far it was at variance with the said Commission's recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A statement is laid on the Table.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The States' share of income tax in respect of the year 1969-70 was distributed amongst them in accordance with the recommendation of the Fifth Finance Commission.

STATEMENT

Amounts paid to States as share of Income Tax in 1969-70

(Rs. Crores)

STATE	Share payable for 1969-70 on the basis of Revised Estimates	Arrear of 1967-68 on the basis of certified figures	Total amount paid to States
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	20.61	2.65	23.26
2. Assam	6.87	0.88	7.75
3. Bihar	25.71	3.25	28.96
4. Gujarat	13.20	1.90	15.10
5. Haryana	4.45	0.59	5.04
6. Jammu and Kashmir	2.03	0.27	2.30
7. Kerala	9.86	1.29	11.15
8. Madhya Pradesh	18.25	2.32	20.57
9. Maharashtra	29.19	5.13	34.32
10. Mysore	13.90	1.84	15.74
11. Nagaland	0.21	0.02	0.23
12. Orissa	9.65	1.22	10.87
13. Punjab	6.56	0.86	7.42
14. Rajasthan	11.17	1.43	12.60
15. Tamil Nadu	21.05	3.00	24.05
16. Uttar Pradesh	41.20	5.25	46.45
17. West Bengal	23.45	3.92	27.37
TOTAL	257.36	35.82	293.18

Note:—The amounts indicated in Column (2) are on the basis of the percentages recommended by the Fifth Finance Commission where as the distribution of the arrear amounts indicated in Column (3) is on the basis of the percentages recommended by the Fourth Finance Commission.

ग्वालियर की जे० सी० मिल्स द्वारा आयकर का भुगतान

3381. **श्री आत्म दास**: क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्वालियर की जे० सी० मिल्स के नाम आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है और क्या उस मिल द्वारा आयकर अपवंचन के बारे में कोई जांच की जा रही है और इस समय जांच की क्या स्थिति है;

(ख) इस कम्पनी के मामले में वर्ष 1969-70 में चन्दे की कितनी राशि को आयकर से मुक्त किया गया तथा क्या उसके द्वारा उक्त चन्दे वास्तव में दिये गये थे;

(ग) वे चन्दे किन संस्थाओं को दिये गये थे;

(घ) क्या चन्दा देने के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा लगाये गये प्रतिबन्ध जे० सी० मिल्स पर भी लागू हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त मिल ने उनका पालन किया है तथा क्या इस संबंध में जांच की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) से (ङ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा जे० सी० मिल्स, ग्वालियर पर छापा

3382. **श्री आत्म दास**: क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1967-68 में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों ने जे० सी० मिल्स, ग्वालियर पर डाले गए अचानक छापे के फलस्वरूप उत्पादन शुल्क की चोरी का पता लगाया था;

(ख) क्या इस मामले की जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) वर्ष 1969-70 में जे० सी० मिल्स, ग्वालियर से कुल कितनी राशि का उत्पादन शुल्क एकत्र किया गया, क्या यह राशि इससे पहले वर्षों में प्राप्त राशि से कम है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Salary Paid to Technician Trainees by Civil Aviation Department

3383. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Civil Aviation recruits youngmen as technician-trainees on a salary of Rs. 80 per month;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of these trainees are either Honours Graduates or Graduates with distinction;

(c) whether there is any demand from these educated young trainees to increase their salary; and

(d) if so, the decision taken or proposed to be taken to meet their demand?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) There is no category in the Civil Aviation Department known as technician trainee. However, persons selected for appointment as 'Aerodrome Operator Grade—I' in the scale of Rs. 150-300 are paid a stipend of Rs. 80/- per month during the period of training unless they are already permanent Central Government employees, in which case they continue to draw their own pay during the training period.

(b) The minimum qualification prescribed for the post of Aerodrome Operator Grade I is 'Intermediate' preferably with science. Some of the candidates selected do have higher qualifications.

(c) and (d). Certain representations were received from the trainees (Aerodrome Operator Grade—I) for increasing their stipend-/salary. The matter is under examination.

Recommendations of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry on Tax Structure

3384. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of tax executives was convened by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry recently;

(b) if so, whether the Conference recommended a review of the entire tax structure, if so, the details of the recommendations; and

(c) whether Government propose to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The National Conference of Tax Executives was convened by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Government has no information about the number of tax executives who attended the conference.

(b) and (c). Government has recently received a communication from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in regard to the conclusions of the conference. These are under examination.

Setting up of a Central Board for Development of Sindhi Language

3385. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have implemented the unanimous resolution passed at a conference held in March this year calling for setting up of a Central Board for Development of Sindhi language on the lines of the Urdu Board;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made with regard to the above resolution, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to spend rupees one crore for the development of Sindhi language; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government for the development of this language?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (d). The Government had convened a conference of eminent Sindhi scholars and academicians in March 1969 to consider the question of setting up of a Central Board on the lines of the Tarraquie-Urdu Board for the production of books and other literature in the Sindhi language. The conference unanimously supported the Government's proposal, but it could not agree on the script to be used for purposes of writing Sindhi books. Even what appeared to the Government a minimum agreement reached on this particular issue in the conference was ultimately repudiated by the participants themselves outside the Conference. Under the circumstances, it has not been possible for the Government to take any further steps in the matter.

Seizure of Hashish

3386. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of hashish seized by the Customs authorities at the Bombay and Delhi Airports during the last 9 months; and

(b) the number of foreigners and Indians arrested so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The total value of hashish seized by the Customs authorities at the Bombay and Delhi Airports during the last nine months was Rs. 71,940/- approximately at the local market price.

(b) 10 Foreigners and 1 Indian have so far been arrested.

Civil Aviation Service to Link Various Cities of Maharashtra

3387. SHRI SHANKERRAO MANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have approached the Central Government to allow their Civil Aviation Service to link Nagpur, Nanded, Aurangabad, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Poona, Bombay and other cities; and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, they have recommended the grant of permission to a private operator to start feeder air services to link Bombay, Nasik, Akola, Nagpur, Gondia, Korad, Kolhapur, Belgaum, Sholapur and Nanded in Maharashtra.

(b) The applications submitted by the private operator are being examined by the Director General of Civil Aviation in accordance with the provisions of the Aircraft Rules.

Disparities between the Wage Structure of Different Categories of Central Government Employees and Corresponding Categories of Employees in Banks

3388. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether vast disparities exist between the wages of Central Government employees, particularly peons, daftries and clerical staff and those of corresponding staff in the State Bank of India, Reserve Bank of India and Nationalised Banks, the latter being much higher;

(b) if so, the comparative figures of monthly remuneration of Central Government and Bank employees of different categories of non-technical staff; and

(c) the reasons for such disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Although the latest comparative figures are not readily available, it is known that disparities exist between the wages of Central Government employees and those of the employees of the Nationalised Banks, the Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India etc.

(c) The conditions of employment in regard to pay scales, allowances and other facilities existing in the various Public Sector Undertakings and Semi-Government Organisations are really not comparable with those existing under the Central Government, as the rate of emoluments and other benefits are laid down by the Undertakings concerned under different conditions and on different considerations, with due regard also to the needs of the jobs and other statutory requirements.

The structure of emoluments and other fringe benefits applicable to posts under Central Government have been laid down with due regard to the duties and responsibilities of the posts and on the basis of Second Pay Commission's recommendations. The existing structure of emoluments of Central Government employees is already under examination by the 3rd Pay Commission and their recommendations will be awaited by Government.

Steps to Check Smuggling of Narcotics

3389. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check smuggling of all kinds of dopes like opium, hashish and L. S. D. in the country;

(b) whether a suggestion has been made for an early census of addicts in the country and codification of relevant laws; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The possession, sale, consumption, import and export of opium except for medical and scientific purposes has been banned in India w.e.f. 1st April, 1959. The import/export, possession; sale etc. of hashish (charas) is completely prohibited in India under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 and Rules viz. the Dangerous Drugs (Import, Export and Transshipment) Rules, 1957. All the enforce-

ment agencies both of States and Central Government concerned with suppression of illicit traffic in narcotics, i.e. State Excise Police, Customs and Central Excise, Narcotics, Central Bureau of Investigation and Border Security Force are always on the alert to curb smuggling activities in the interior as well as at the points of export and take suitable measures to prevent smuggling of narcotic drugs.

As regards L. S. D. it falls under the category of psychotropic substances and the question of international control of these substances is now under the active consideration of the United Nations.

(b) and (c). At present opium addicts are registered by the State Governments on the advice of the Medical authorities. As regards ganja addicts, the Narcotics Conference of the North Western Zone held in September, 1970 recommended that selective survey should be conducted to ascertain the extent of addiction and action is being taken on this recommendation.

As regards codification of laws a decision has already been taken by the Government to codify the relevant laws relating to Narcotics in India and necessary action has been initiated in this behalf.

IAS Personnel in Public Sector Undertakings

3390. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that I. C. S. or I. A. S. personnel either hold top posts or dominate the management of public sector enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) It is not a fact that ICS/IAS officers dominate the management of public sector enterprises even though a few of the top posts in such enterprises are being held by ICS/IAS officers. According to information available, out of the 92 Chief Executives, only 15 belong to these services.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have decided that all deputationists to public enterprises from the permanent civil services including the ICS and IAS would have to exercise their option as to whether they would resign from the service and have themselves permanently absorbed in the public enterprises or revert to their parent cadres, within specified time-limits. These orders are expected to reduce the dependance of the public enterprises on deputationists from the civil services. In selecting persons for appointments to Top Posts, Government consider their qualifications and suitability and do not go by any service consideration.

Aid from World Bank

3391. SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reaction of the other participating delegates to the annual meeting of the World Bank where India made out a strong case for more non-project aid/and;

(b) how much India already owes to the World Bank as Project and non-project aid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) At the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Meeting held at Nicosia in Cyprus a few days before the Annual Meeting of the World Bank, I strongly supported the idea of non-project lending by the World Bank Group. Our stand on this issue was also supported by other developing countries. The Communique issued after the meeting referred to the fact that Commonwealth Finance Ministers stressed the need for continued, and indeed increased, non-project assistance by the World Bank and IDA in appropriate circumstances.

Later at the Annual Meeting of the World Bank held at Copenhagen in Denmark from 21st to 25th September, 1970, I again dealt at length with the need for continued non-project assistance and expressed the hope that the World Bank will continue to extend non-project assistance in appropriate cases. There was support for this view from some other developing countries also. Noting the importance attached by many Governors

to greater flexibility in the lending policies of the World Bank Group, particularly in connection with the non-project aid and local cost financing, the World Bank President stated in his closing statement that he intended to schedule these issues for review by the Bank's Executive Directors during the coming months.

(b) As on June 30, 1970, India's outstanding repayment liability towards the World Bank/IDA amounted to Rs. 700 crores in the form of project aid and Rs. 432 crores in the form of non-project aid.

Request from industrialists for Upward Revision of Prices

3392. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has written to all Ministries not to agree to the request from industrialists for upward revision of drices under their administrative control; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the various Ministries in this regard and whether they have succeeded in preventing upward trend of prices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministries concerned, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, are taking a coordinated view of all proposals for upward revision of administered prices and as a result, such revisions have been limited to the maximum possible extent.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को योग की शिक्षा

3393. **श्री मोठालाल मीना :** क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास अपने कर्मचारियों को योग की शिक्षा देने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : जी नहीं ।

ग्राम ऋण के बारे में सर्वेक्षण समिति की स्थापना

3394. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्राम ऋण की मांग के बारे में सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये समीक्षा समिति स्थापित की है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त समिति की सिफारिशें क्या हैं, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) : (क) ग्रामीण ऋण समीक्षा समिति (रूरल क्रेडिट रिव्यू कमेटी) रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा नियुक्त की गयी थी और उसने बैंक को अपनी रिपोर्ट जुलाई 1969 में पेश कर दी थी ।

(ख) समिति की महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें मुख्यत: ये हैं:—

1. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में कृषि ऋण बोर्ड की स्थापना;

2. देश भर में चुने हुए जिलों में से प्रत्येक में लघु-कृषक विकास अभिकरण की स्थापना;

3. ग्रामीण विद्युतन निगम की स्थापना;

4. कृषि पुनर्वित निगम के साधनों में वृद्धि करने के साथ इस निगम के लिए अधिक सक्रिय और अधिक बड़ी भूमिका का निर्माण;

5. सहकारी और वाणिज्यक बैंकों के माध्यम से कृषि के लिए यथासमय और पर्याप्त मात्रा में ऋण उपलब्ध किये जाने की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय करना ।

(ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने कृषि ऋण बोर्ड की स्थापना 20 जनवरी 1970 से की थी । इस बोर्ड के गठन और कृत्यों की जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी है । लघु-कृषक विकास अभिकरण और कृषि पुनर्वित निगम से सम्बन्धित सुझावों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । जुलाई 1969 से ग्रामीण विद्युतन निगम भी बन गया है । सहकारी बैंकों और वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के

माध्यम से कृषि के लिए यथासमय और पर्याप्त मात्रा में ऋण उपलब्ध किये जाने को सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने के बारे में सुझाये गये उपायों की भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में जांच की गयी थी और उन्हें 3 अगस्त, 1970 को कृषि ऋण बोर्ड की पहली बैठक में उसके विचारार्थ रखा गया था। कृषि ऋण बोर्ड ने कुछ परिवर्तनों के साथ इनको स्वीकार कर लिया है। इस समय भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक बोर्ड द्वारा लिये गये निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए विभिन्न अभिकरणों को निरन्तर कह रहा है।

विवरण

अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण ऋण समीक्षा समिति की सिफारिश के अनुसार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, ने ग्रामीण और सहकारी ऋण सम्बन्धी अपनी स्थायी परामर्शदात्री समिति का पुनर्गठन बैंक के कृषि ऋण बोर्ड के रूप में किया है। बोर्ड का गठन इस प्रकार किया गया:—

1. गवर्नर, अध्यक्ष
   भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बम्बई
2. उप-गवर्नर, उपाध्यक्ष
   (ग्रामीण ऋण कार्यभारी)
   भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बम्बई
3. श्री एम० ए० कुरेशी, सदस्य
   अतिरिक्त सचिव,
   खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय (सहकारिता विभाग) भारत सरकार, नयी दिल्ली।
4. श्री के० राममूर्ति, तदेव
   संयुक्त सचिव,
   वित्त मंत्रालय (बैंकिंग विभाग
   भारत सरकार, नयी दिल्ली।
5. श्री ए० एन० मफतलाल, तदेव
   निदेशक,
   केन्द्रीय निदेशक मंडल,
   भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बम्बई।
6. श्री बी० एन० पुरी, सदस्य
   निदेशक,
   केन्द्रीय निदेशक मंडल,
   भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बम्बई।
7. श्री डी० सी० कोठारी, तदेव
   निदेशक,
   केन्द्रीय निदेशक मंडल,
   भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बम्बई।
8. प्रोफेसर एम०एल० दांतवाला, तदेव
   अर्थशास्त्र विभाग,
   बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय, बम्बई।
9. श्री एफ० के० एफ० नारीमन तदेव
   अभिरक्षक,
   यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया, बम्बई
10. श्री मगन भाई आर० पटेल, तदेव
    अध्यक्ष,
    गुजरात स्टेट कोआपरेटिव बैंक लिमिटेड, अहमदाबाद।
11. श्री बी० मजुमदार, तदेव
    अध्यक्ष,
    पश्चिम बंगाल स्टेट कोआपरेटिव बैंक लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता।
12. श्री एन० ए० कल्याणी, तदेव
    अध्यक्ष,
    बम्बई स्टेट कोआपरेटिव लैण्ड मार्गेज बैंक लिमिटेड, बम्बई।
13. श्री एम० पी० सिंह, तदेव
    अध्यक्ष,
    बिहार स्टेट कोआपरेटिव बैंक लिमिटेड, पटना।
14. डा० सी० डी० दाते, सदस्य-सचिव
    मुख्य अधिकारी,
    कृषि ऋण विभाग,
    भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बम्बई।

2. कृषि ऋण बोर्ड बैंक के कृषि ऋण से संबंधित उन क्रियाकलापों के बारे में कार्यवाई करेगा, जो केन्द्रीय मंडल (सेंट्रल बोर्ड) द्वारा इसे समय-समय पर सौंपे जायेंगे। उदाहरण के रूप में, इस बोर्ड के अधिकार-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत ये विषय भी जायेंगे जैसे कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिये सहकारी और वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और कृषि-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिये सहकारी बैंकों के लिये पुनर्वित्त की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था, राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घ-कालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि और स्थिरीकरण निधि का संचालन, केन्द्रीय भूमि बंधक बैंकों के साधारण और ग्रामीण ऋण-पत्रों में निवेश, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम और बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त शक्तियां, जहां तक उनका संबंध सहकारी बैंकों से, कृषि ऋण विभाग और कृषिपुनर्वित्त निगम के कार्य चालन से और सामान्यतः ग्रामीण और सहकारी ऋण के क्षेत्र में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पुनर्वित्त-पोषण, प्रोत्साहन देने, समन्वय स्थापित करने और विनियमन करने के कृत्यों से संबंधित अन्य सभी मामलों से है।

किसानों को सहायता करने के लिए वित्त निगम की स्थापना

3395. **श्री मोठा लाल मीना**: क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसानों को सहायता देने के लिये सरकार का एक वित्त निगम स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) और (ख). सरकार के सामने फिलहाल, इस प्रकार के किसी नये अखिल भारतीय वित्त निगम की स्थापना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Income tax on Consultancy Companies

3396. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consultancy companies have to bear a higher rate of taxation than manufacturing companies, and that such companies in which the public are not substantially interested attract the provisions of Section 104 of the Income Tax Act and have to distribute 65 per cent or more of their net profits after paying the tax;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to re-examine the structure of taxation for consultancy companies in view of the need to develop indigenous technical, engineering and management services; and

(c) whether it is proposed to exempt such companies from Section 104 as in the case of export and manufacturing companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The rates of tax on the ordinary income of a domestic company vary from 45% to 65% according to the class of company and the nature of income. These rates are as follows:

A. Widely-held company (i.e. domestic company in which the public are substantially interested);
   - (i) with total income not more than Rs. 50,000 — 45%.
   - (ii) with total income more than Rs. 50,000 — 55%

B. Closely-held 'industrial company' (i.e. company deriving the major part of its income from the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form or power, ship building, mining, or manufacture or processing of goods);
   - (i) on the first Rs. 10,00,000 of the total income — 55%
   - (ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income — 60%

C. Closely-held non-industrial company — 65%.

Companies are also liable to pay surtax at 25% on the amount by which their chargeable profits (broadly, profits after income-tax,

as reduced by items of income exempt from surtax) exceed 10% of their capital base or Rs. 2,00,000, whichever is higher. The capital base includes besides paid-up capital, reserves, debentures, and long-term borrowings of the company.

In the case of a company deriving income from a 'priority industry', the above-mentioned rates are applied to the total income after deducting 8% of the profits derived from such industry (except in the case of a widely-held domestic company having a total income, before such deduction, of Rs. 50,000 or less).

2. Under the Income-tax Act, various concessions and deductions have been given to the consultancy companies in India as under:—

(i) An Indian company deriving income by way of royalties, technical fees and commission or otherwise (except capital gains) from any person carrying on a business in India, in consideration for providing technical know-how or rendering technical services to such person is entitled, subject to certain specified conditions, to a deduction of 40% of such income in the computation of its taxable income—*vide* section 80MM of the Income-tax Act.

(ii) An Indian company deriving income by way of royalties, commission, fees or any similar payment from a foreign company in consideration for providing technical know-how or rendering technical services to such foreign company, is entitled to a deduction of the whole of such income in the computation of its taxable income. This deduction is available subject to the condition that the agreement under which the aforesaid royalty, commission, fees or other payment is received is approved by the Central Government before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year—*vide* section 80-O of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(iii) Where shares in a foreign company have been allotted to an Indian company in consideration for providing technical know-how or rendering technical services, the whole of the dividend income on such shares is allowed as a deduction in the computation of the taxable income of the Indian company, provided the technical know-how is provided or the technical services are rendered under an agreement approved by the Central Government before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year—*vide* section 80-N of the Income tax Act.

(iv) An Indian company [not being an investment company as defined in clause (2) of section 109 of the Income-tax Act, 1961] which provides technical know-how or makes available technical services to any enterprise or institution, association or other body established outside India is exempted from the operation of the provisions of section 104 of the Act, subject to certain specified conditions. Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) Notification No. SO 3210 dated 8-8-1969.

(v) Revenue expenditure laid out by a taxpayer on scientific research related to his business is admissible as deduction in computing his taxable profits. Capital expenditure incurred after 31-3-1967 on scientific research related to the business is also allowed as deduction in the very year in which it is incurred. Further, donations made to approved scientific research associations carrying on scientific research or to approved universities, colleges or ther institutions to be used for scientific research qualify for deduction in the computation of business income of a taxpayer.

As the consultancy companies enjoy quite substantial tax concessions and deductions as explained above, the question of re-examining the structure of taxation in relation to consultancy companies does not arise.

Rationalisation of toll-tax at Rishikesh and Hardwar

3397. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tolltax is charged

at a number of places between entering Hardwar and reaching Rishikesh by car and that every time a person enters Hardwar or goes out of it to Rishikesh by car, he has to repeatedly pay such tax; and

(b) if so, whether, in order to avoid annoyance and inconvenience caused to tourists, the present system is proposed to be rationalised in consultation with the State Government so that toll tax is charged only at one place in the journey to Rishikesh and Hardwar and only once during the day for any one car?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The information required is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

Entry Fee at Airports

3398. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Airport Entry Fee in leading airports in the country is the same for children as for adults, and as a consequence many families are constrained to leave their children at home due to the high financial burden on the family; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider halving the fee for children below 15 years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The fee prescribed for entry into the international airports is the same for adults and children.

(b) No, Sir.

कृषकों की सहायतार्थ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं

3399. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री सामिनाथन :
श्री नारायणन :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् सरकार ने कृषकों की सहायता के लिये ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोली हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य के कृषकों को दिये गये ऋणों का ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(घ) एक कृषक को कितना न्यूनतम और कितना अधिकतम ऋण दिया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वान) : (क) : जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना लोक सभा के पटल पर रखे गये विवरण I और II में दी गयी है ।

(घ) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

विवरण I

19 जुलाई, 1969 और 30 सितम्बर, 1970 के बीच की अवधि में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा देहाती केन्द्रों में खोली गयी शाखाओं की संख्या का राज्यवार विवरण ।

राज्य	खोली गई शाखाएं
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	47
असम	26
बिहार	33
गुजरात	128
हरियाणा	15
जम्मू और कश्मीर	10
केरल	43
मध्य प्रदेश	48
महाराष्ट्र	73
मैसूर	118
नागालैंड	1
उड़ीसा	13
पंजाब	45
राजस्थान	29
तमिलनाडु	99
उत्तर प्रदेश	100
पश्चिम बंगाल	42
संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र	39
जोड़	909

विवरण II

14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा सीधे किसानों को दिये गये ऋणों का राज्यवार विवरण

राज्य	जून, 1969 के अन्त में बकाया रकम		जून, 1970 के अन्त में बकाया रकम		जून 1969 के अन्त की तुलना में जून, 1970 के अन्त में हुई वृद्धि स्तम्भ (2) की तुलना में स्तम्भ (4) में हुई वृद्धि
	खातों की संख्या	रकम	खातों की संख्या	रकम	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(लाख रु० में)		(लाख रु० में)	(लाख रु० में)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	3798	109.02	24507	623.43	514.41
2. असम	9	18.08	97	28.42	10.34
3. बिहार	66	4.71	1505	38.29	33.58
4. गुजरात	10955	448.50	41674	1820.60	1372.10
5. हरियाणा	620	19.13	1926	117.12	97.99
6. जम्मू और कश्मीर	..	..	2	0.40	0.40
7. केरल	9429	269.99	19037	448.52	178.53
8. मध्य प्रदेश	1761	30.45	15462	199.03	168.58
9. महाराष्ट्र	14452	694.69	54969	2542.01	1847.32
10. मैसूर	32302	491.52	52128	1201.85	710.33
11. उड़ीसा	37	1.96	559	12.97	11.01
12. पंजाब	603	57.50	5331	348.85	291.35
13. राजस्थान	122	15.25	7608	319.62	304.37
14. तमिलनाडु	45604	466.89	127640	1606.74	1239.85
15. उत्तर प्रदेश	1214	76.22	8036	494.03	417.81
16. पश्चिम बंगाल	947	147.82	9258	497.88	350.06
17. संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र	1070	64.26	4084	186.86	122.60
जोड़	122989	2915.99	373823	10486.62	7570.63

* बागान सहित

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बिहार में टैक्सी चालकों तथा रिक्शा चालकों को ऋण

3400. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा टैक्सी चालकों और रिक्शा चालकों तथा छोटे उद्यमकर्ताओं को ऋण देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार में कितने टैक्सी चालकों, रिक्शा चालकों और छोटे उद्यमकर्ताओं को ऋण दिये गये तथा दिये गये ऋण का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) ऋण प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों को ऋण देने में न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम कितना समय लगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चह्वान) : (क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने इन वर्गों के व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने की योजनाएँ बनायी है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बनायी गयी योजनाओं की मुख्य विशेषताएं ये हैं:–

टैक्सी–चालकों और स्कूटर–रिक्शा चालकों आदि के लिए वित्त व्यवस्था करने की योजना

प्रयोजन : वैयक्तिक चालकों को नयी गाडियां या ऐसी गाडियां खरीदने के लिए जो 3 वर्ष से अधिक पुरानी न हों, ऋण दिये जाते हैं; कुछ बैंक भागीदारी फर्मों और लिमिटेड कम्पनियों को भी ऋण देते हैं।

ऋण की राशि : ऋणकर्ताओं के लिए, यह जरूरी है कि वे बैंक खातों में, 'मार्जिन' की रकम जमा करायें जो नयी गाडियों के मामले में 20 प्रतिशत से 30 प्रतिशत तक और पुरानी गाडियों के मामले में 25 प्रतिशत से 40 प्रतिशत तक होती है। बाकी रकम बैंक जुटाता है और निर्माता/विक्रेता को गाडी की कीमत चुकाता है।

प्रतिभूति : – (1) ऋण से खरीदी गयी गाड़ी को दृष्टि-बंधक रखना।

(2) किसी तीसरी पार्टी की गारंटी।

(3) गाडी का व्यापक बीमा।

वापसी अदायगी की अवधि :– ऋण 30–36 महीनों की अवधि से मासिक/त्रैमासिक किस्तों में चुकाना होता है। कुछ आपवादिक मामलों में इस अवधि को 48 महीने तक बढ़ा दिया जाता है।

ब्याज की दर :– 9 प्रतिशत से 9½ प्रतिशत तक।

अन्य शर्तें :– (1) परिवहन प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले पंजीयन प्रमाणपत्र में गाडी पर बैंक के धारणाधिकार (लियन) का उल्लेख करना जरूरी है। (2) 3/6 महीने की अवधि में एक बार गाडी को बैंक के निरीक्षण के लिए पेश करना जरूरी है।

छोटे उद्यमकर्ताओं (औद्योगिकी-विज्ञों, तकनीशनों, दस्तकारों, पेशेवर व्यक्तियों और नये इंजीनियरों आदि) के लिए योजना

प्रयोजन : ऋण वास्तविक उत्पादक प्रयोजनों के लिए दिये जाते हैं।

ऋण की राशि :– ऋणकर्ता की ऋण चुकाने की क्षमता को देखते हुए, अलग अलग मामलों में अधिक से अधिक 1 लाख रुपये (प्रतिभूति सहित) और 10000 रुपये

(प्रतिभूति रहित) तक के ऋण दिये जाते हैं । जिन मामलों में ऋण का प्रयोजन संयंत्र और मशीनें खरीदना हो, उन मामलों में 2 लाख रुपये तक के, मध्यम अवधि के ऋण भी दिये जाते हैं ।

प्रतिभूति:—यदि ऋणकर्त्ता कोई मूर्त प्रतिभूति देने की स्थिति में हो, तो इसे स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है । नहीं तो, ऋण प्रतिभूति के बिना, दे दिया जाता है । प्रस्ताव की समीचीनता और ऋणकर्त्ता की ईमानदारी और चरित्र को अधिक महत्व दिया जाता है । जब ऋण संयंत्र और मशीनों की खरीद के लिए दिया है, तो यह जरूरी होता है कि मशीनें दृष्टिबंधक रखी जायें ।

वापसी अदायगी की अवधि :—(1) **अल्प ऋण**: ये ऋण आम तौर पर 3 वर्ष की अवधि में, किस्तों में चुकाये जाते हैं ।

(2) मध्यम अवधि के ऋण: ये ऋण 3 से 10 वर्ष तक की अवधि में माहवारी, तिमाही या छमाही किस्तों में चुकाये जाते हैं । इन मामलों में ऋण की वापसी अदायगी आमतौर पर उत्पादन शुरू होने के 6 महीने/1 वर्ष बाद से शुरू होती है ।

ब्याज की दर:— 9 प्रतिशत से 10 प्रतिशत तक ।

अन्य शर्तें:— (1) ऋणकर्त्ताओं पर अन्य बैंकों/स्त्रोतों का ऋण बकाया नहीं होना चाहिये । (2) आवश्यकता पड़ने पर तीसरी पार्टी की गारंटी ली जाती है । (3) ऋणकर्त्ता के लिए यह जरूरी है कि वह ऋण की रकम की 25 प्रतिशत राशि का, लेकिन कम से कम 10000 रुपये तक का अपना जीवन बीमा कराये और पालिसी को बैंक के नाम करदे ।

(ङ) और (घ) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Cheating of London Branch of Central Bank of India by a Junior Officer

3401. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Shri R.R. Iyenger, a Junior Officer of the Central Bank of India, London Branch has cheated the Bank with Rs. 20 lakhs recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have since taken any action against him and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Presumably the reference is to the Calcutta (Ballygunge) Branch of Central Bank of India and not to the London Branch. In this Branch, a case of fraud came to light on 5th April 1970 when a cheque for Rs. 7,000 received in clearing a few days earlier, was found missing. Subsequent inquiries revealed certain irregularities, manipulations and falsification of accounts leading to fraud and defalcation of bank's money. The exact amount involved in the fraud will be known only after the investigation being made by the bank, is completed. The amount of fraud detected so far by the bank is reported to be about Rs. 19.19 lakhs. The full investigation of the case is not yet over. In this connection, Shri Iyenger, a Junior Officer in the Ballygunge branch of the Central Bank of India, incharge of the Clearing House Department and his son have been arrested by the Police. The Central Bank of India has placed Shri Iyengar under suspension.

Smuggling of Coins into Pakistan

3402. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the Tripura Times of November 1, 1970 captioned 'Coins being smuggled to Pak-10-rupee coin being

sold at Rs. 18' stating that there is great scarcity of coins of any denomination in every part of Tripura due to which the businessmen and the public are facing great difficulty;

(b) if so, whether Government have since verified the fact that Indian coind are being smuggled to Pakistan in view of the fact that in Pakistan material value of the Indian coins is much higher than their face value in India; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop this smuggling of coins into East Pakistan across Tripura Border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Ministry of Finance have so far not seen the report published in the Tripura Times dated 1st November, 1970.

(b) Government have not received any report to the effect that Indian coins are being smuggled to Pakistan.

(c) Usual vigilance is being maintained.

Demands of Air Travellers Association of Tripura

3403. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the demands vioced by the Air Travellers Association of Tripura, through the columns of the Tripura Times of November 1, 1970, for improvement in the air services and passenger amenities for air-travellers; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines are examining the various points with a view to taking remedial action wherever possible.

वित्त मंत्रालय के कर्मचारी तस्करी के गिरोह में शामिल

3404. **श्री ब्रज राज सिंह (कोटा)** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि वित्त मंत्रालय के राजस्व विभाग के कुछ कर्मचारी तस्करी के गिरोह में शामिल हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं और वे किस प्रकार का कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे कुछ मामलों की जांच की थी और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार की कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं कि राजस्व विभाग के कुछ वरिष्ठ अधिकारी तस्करी के गिरोह में शामिल उन उक्त कर्मचारियों का उनके सामान्य सरकारी कामकाज में संरक्षण करते हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क), (ख) और (ग). संभवत: प्रश्न में राजस्व विभाग के हिन्दी अधिकारी का उल्लेख किया गया है। एक तारांकित प्रश्न पर पूछे गए अनुपूरक प्रश्नों के दौरान, लोक सभा में 6 अप्रैल, 1970 को, कुछ आरोप लगाए गए थे कि वह हिन्दी अधिकारी तस्करी में अन्तर्ग्रस्त है; ये आरोप स्पष्टत:, विदेशी द्वारा हिन्दी अधिकारी को लिखे गए एक पत्र पर आधारित थे। राजस्व आसूचना और जांच महानिदेशक ने इन आरोपों की जांच-पड़ताल की थी और यह रिपोर्ट दी थी कि राजस्व आसूचना निदेशालय अथवा आसूचना ब्यूरों को उक्त विदेशी द्वारा तस्करी, जासूसी या ऐसा कोई और कार्य किये जाने की कोई प्रतिकूल सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(घ) और (ङ). इस अधिकारी के विरुद्ध प्राप्त हुई कुछ शिकायतों में यह कहा गया था कि उसे संरक्षण मिल रहा है। यह निराधार है, जबकि तथ्य यह है कि विभाग ने इस अधिकारी के पास अनुपात से अधिक परिसंपत्ति होने के आरोप को, जांच के लिए, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के पास भेज दिया है।

Declaring of National Discipline Scheme Instructors at Par With C. P. Ed/D. P. Ed

3405. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has issued a notification declaring the N. D. S. Instructors at par with C. P. Ed/ D. P. Ed. of States:

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Governments including Union Territories and Central Schools Organisation have not considered the NDS Instructors at par with their employees; and

(c) if so, the reasons why his Ministry did not pursue the matter with the State Governments for issuing notification to this effect?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). It was on the basis of the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee that a proposal for the introduction of a uniform Integrated Programme of Physical Education and Recreation at the School stage was drafted by the Ministry of Education. In the meetings with the Representatives of the State Governments held in 1965, this proposal was approved for adoption in all Middle and High Schools in all States. This unified programme is called the National Fitness Corps Programme. In order to enable the existing physical education teachers in various schools, including the instructors in the National Discipline Scheme, to familarise themselves with the newly introduced NFC Programme, reorientation training was given to the Physical Education Teachers connected with the NFC Programme.

2. Simultaneously with the introduction of the NFC Programme, a set of draft rules on the N.F.C. to be included in the education or grant-in-aid codes of the State Governments was formulated and discussed in the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation in October, 1966. One of the rules as approved by this Board reads as under:—

"3. *STAFF*:

Teachers with any one of the following qualification shall be considered as approved teachers for N.F.C. Programme.

(a) A graduate in Physical Education.

(b) A recognised Diploma holder in Physical Education.

(c) A Matriculate or a holder of its equivalent Certificate and with a recognised Certificate in Physical Education.

(d) An N. D. S. Instructor reoriented in the N. F. C. Syllabus, provided he is a Matriculate or its equivalent.

(e) A Physical Education Teacher with an approved qualification of a State Government or an N. D. S. Instructor, reoriented in the N. F. C. Syllabus."

3. The Central Advisory Board also recommended that the rules as approved might be circulated among the State Governments for adoption. This was done under this Ministry's letter dated the 7th April, 1967 to all State Governments. Copies of these letters were endorsed to the State Directors of Education/Directors of Public Instruction with the request that these rules may be incorporated in the States' grant in-aid/education code and careful watch kept over their compliance to facilitate an effective implementation of the N.F.C. Programme in the country.

4. From the above it will be apparent that NDS Instructors who have undergone reorientation training in the N.F.C. Syllabus and who are at least a Matriculates should be treated as qualified for appointment as approved teachers in the NFC Programme.

5. Later, with a view to facilitate the absorption of NDS Instructors in the State Government Educational Institutions and to protect their pay in the relevant State's scales, the Ministry of Education advised the State Governments on 2nd November, 1968 (!) to treat NDS Instructors who are graduates and have received NDS Training, followed by reorientation training for the NFC Programme, should be treated as equivalent to post-graduate diploma holders in Physical Education for purposes of appointment as teachers for the NFC Programme in Schools and also for supervisory jobs in the field of physical education in so far as they

relate to Schools and (2) to treat NDS Instructors who have passed Matriculation/ Higher Secondary Examinations and have received NDS Training, followed by the prescribed reorientation training under the NFC Programme, at par with post Matriculate certificate holders in Physical Education, provided that only those NDS Instructors, whether graduates or undergraduates, who have put in at least three years' service would be entitled to claim the parity mentioned above.

6. It will be seen from the above that the parity mentioned above is only in relation to determining the State Governments scale in which the NDS Instructor's pay is to be fixed upon transfer of the NDS Instructors to the State Governments.

7. No State Government or Union Territory Administration has refused to accept the Education Ministry's advice mentioned above. The question of transfer of the NDS Instructors to State Governments is still being negotiated with the State Governments individually. This applies also to NDS Instructors serving in Union Territories and the Central Schools Organisation.

Unspent Balance of Loans Given to State Governments

3406. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the unspent balance of loans given by the Central Government to the States (Statewise), for the year 1969-70 for the Centrally sronsored schemes;

(b) the names of the States which have returned the unspent balances; and

(c) the names of States which have not returned the unspent balances and the outstanding amount against each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Assistance to States for Centrally sponsored schemes was released in 1969-70 on the basis of the particulars of anticipated expenditure reported by the State Governments and the question of a part of the Central loans remaining unspent would not, therefore, arise at this stage. Any Government brought to notice by the State Accountants General would be recovered from the State Governments concerned. No such case has so far been reported.

Construction of New Roads and Bridges in Tripura

3407. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes for development of and constructions of new roads and bridges, including border roads in Tripura for 1971-72 have been prepared and approved, if so, details and cost thereof; and

(b) the details of schemes proposed to be implemented during the current year and how far they have been implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Decision by Employees of I. A. C. to go on Strike

3408. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain categories of employees of the Indian Airlines have decided to go on strike with immediate effect for pressing their claims for higher wages;

(b) if so, the details of their demands and the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether the reported strike has adversely affected the Indian Airlines Services and whether any alternative is being proposed by Government to ensure normal functioning of all flights of the Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) With a view to bringing pressure on the Management of Indian Airlines to concede their demand for higher wages, the pilots represented by the Indian Commercial Pilots

Association had resorted to various actions which resulted in the disruption of services. The Association had also issued a directive to its members not to take part in any further training connected with the introduction of Boeing aircraft in the service of the Airline.

(b) A copy of a letter dated 26th February, 1969, from the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association to the Chairman, Indian Airlines, which embodies the demands as earlier formulated is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT/4486/70]. Since no agreement could be reached between the Management and the Association, the matter was referred to conciliation on the 25th November, 1970.

(c) Considerable disruption was caused to Indian Airlines services by the ill-advised action of the pilots. Conciliation proceedings were, however, brought to a successful conclusion on 2nd December, the Pilots' Association having agreed to restore normaly immediately and also to withdraw their directive about non-cooperation in further Boeing 737 training.

Expansion Programme for Attracting Foreign Tourists

3409. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have formulated an expansion programme for attracting tourists from abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the percentage of foreign exchange earnings as compared to international earnings during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following steps are being taken to attract more foreign tourists to India:—

1. Intensive publicity programmes in India and abroad with improved quality of literature.
2. Provision of more hotel beds in public sector hotels and incentives to the private sector.
3. Opening of more promotional units abroad and intensification of publicity campaigns in existing units.
4. Liberalisation of policy regarding charter flights.
5. Abolition of visa fees with a number of countries on a reciprocal basis.
6. Bilateral agreements have been made with West Germany, Yugoslavia and the Nordic countries for the abolition of visas for stays upto 90 days.
7. Extension of the period of visa free entry on the basis of a Temporary Landing Permit from 7 to 21 days.
8. Improvement of facilitation procedures at airports.
9. Creation of holiday resorts at Gulmarg, Kovalam and Goa for destinational traffic.
10. Efforts are being made to eliminate the nuisance of beggars and touts.
11. Major improvements are being made to our four international airports.
12. Arranging more satisfactory and adequate transport facilities for overland journeys in the country.
13. Developing Wild Life and shikar tourism.
14. Assistance to voluntary organisations, institutions and the private sector through grants and loans for improving and augmenting tourist facilities.
15. Improvement of existing facilities at tourist centres where possible.
16. Better maintenance of places of tourist interest including archaeological monuments.
17. Developing a training programme for building up a cadre of trained and qualified personnel for manning tourist services.
18. "Operation Europe"—a dynamic promotional tie up with Air India in Continental Europe was started in 1968 and has been successful in increasing tourist flow from Europe by nearly 45%. The pattern of operation has been extended to U.K. since 1st April 1970 and will be extended to America next year.

(c) India's percentage share in world earnings from tourism during the years 1968 and 1969 was 0.25 and 0.29 respectively.

Drive for Accelerating the Growth of Deposits

3410. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has asked the commercial banks to launch a vigorous drive for accelerating the growth of deposits;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been given to the banks; and

(c) the total deposits in each nationalised bank during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad lines on which the banks have been asked to mobilise deposits emphasise that they should use their initiative and enterprise paying particular attention to standards of customers service, active canvassing, publicity in the regional languages, involvement of staff, etc.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Deposits of Public Sector Banks (excluding inter-bank deposits)

As on (in crores of rupees)

	Name of bank	29.5.1970	26.6.1970	31.7.1970	28.8.1970	25.9.1970	30.10.1970
A. 1.	Central Bank of India	482.07	492.10	507.92	509.19	508.73	511.72
2.	Bank of India	383.98	399.40	401.52	406.51	409.74	414.55
3.	Punjab National Bank	379.65	390.89	408.81	411.31	416.65	418.47
4.	Bank of Baroda	308.83	318.80	327.34	331.07	332.86	337.75
5.	United Commercial Bank	224.88	230.16	229.87	229.54	229.77	230.12
6.	Canara Bank	171.18	177.87	180.03	182.80	185.99	190.58
7.	United Bank of India	165.23	165.68	169.94	171.63	174.68	176.32
8.	Dena Bank	136.07	138.69	142.13	144.77	145.25	146.02
9.	Syndicate Bank	131.44	132.38	136.37	136.48	141.08	142.73
10.	Union Bank of India	130.23	132.42	137.86	140.67	136.31	144.57
11.	Allahabad Bank	123.16	122.70	123.00	123.44	128.62	129.99
12.	Indian Bank	82.54	83.90	87.38	88.23	90.10	90.83
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	88.36	89.72	92.01	92.71	94.25	96.54
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	73.61	75.34	76.39	78.03	79.99	80.26
	Total (A)	2886.23	2950.05	3020.57	3046.38	3074.02	3110.45
B.	State Bank of India Group	1417.42	1450.16	1462.41	1469.99	1504.06	1540.49
C.	Public Sector Bank (A+B)	4303.65	4400.21	4482.98	4516.37	4578.08	4650.94

The figures are provisional.

Investments by Punjabi's Living Abroad

3411. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement made in London on the 24th September, 1970 by the Chief Minister of Punjab during his recent tour abroad saying that Punjabis abroad had plenty of money to invest and were eager to retain their ties with their country of origin, if only their worry about Indian restrictions were removed;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government have had any investment offers from these Punjabi expatriates; and

(d) if so, the nature of offers made and whether they are being considered and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Government have seen the Press Report regarding the statement made by the Punjab Chief Minister in London on the 24th September, 1970. The main complaint mentioned in the report is that potential investors are discouraged by the requirement that for availing themselves of the concessions offered under the liberalised policy introduced in December, 1968, they (i.e. persons of Indian origin resident abroad) should forgo the right of remittance of profits/dividends and repatriation of capital. While this may be true of those few who have no intentions of returning to India, for the majority of the others who have use for their money in India eventually, the liberalised policy should prove sufficiently attractive. No suggestions have been received by the Government for any major modifications of the current policy.

(c) and (d). The information is not readily available, because non-resident Indians, while applying for permission to make investments in India, are not required to make a declaration as to the States from which they hail. Efforts will, however, be made to collect the information and it will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in the manner and to the extent it becomes available.

Running of a Hotel N. D. M. C. by India Tourism Development Corporation

3412. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India Tourism Development Corporation has taken over the building constructed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee to run a hotel there;

(b) if so, the terms on which it has been allotted to the India Tourism Development Corporation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it is located just opposite Ashoka Hotel (a few furlongs) which is also being managed by India Tourism Development Corporation; and

(d) whether it is considered to be a economically viable project in view of the fact that a 5 Star hotel is already nearby?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The India Tourism Development Corporation have decided, with the approval of Government, to take over the New Delhi Municipal Committee hotel building in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi and run it as a public sector hotel. The terms agreed between the I.T.D.C. and the N.D.M.C. are as follows:—

(i) 11% of the annual total income on board and lodging including restaurants, will be paid to the NDMC in quarterly instalments at the end of every quarter.

(ii) The minimum gurrantee for the first 3 years commencing from 1-5-1971 will be Rs. 11 lakhs per annum. In case additional rooms are not completed by 1973, the minimum guarantee will be increased to Rs. 15.00 lakhs yearly for the period 1974 onwards till extension is completed.

(iii) A minimum area of 20,000 sft. will be earmarked and sanctioned by the NDMC within the hotel campus for the construction of additional rooms so that construction could be started and finished at the earliest possible within 2-3 years.

(iv) Minor alterations and adjustments will be allowed in the present building for efficient running of the hotel.

(v) Replacements of certain fittings and fixtures such as fibre glass bath tubs, local sanitary metal fittings, and lift doors will be allowed.

(vi) Electricity and water supply will be assured through two channels so that if one fails the other line could be tapped.

(vii) The required deposit of Rs. 10 lakhs as earnest money would be given in the form of a bank guarantee.

(viii) The lease will be for a period of 30 years in the first instance and would be renewable at the option of the Corporation on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon between the parties. In the event of any difference of opinion, the decision of the Government of India would be final and binding upon both the parties.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The new hotel is likely to be developed to the four-star standard.

Archaeological Finds at Lal Kila in Bulandshahar

3413. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeolgical Survey of India have found a strange type of 'Copper hoard' culture at Lal Kila in Bulandshahar (U.P.);

(b) if so, what are the peculiarities of the finds and other details related thereto; and

(c) whether some other new archaeological finds relating to Indus Valley Civilisation have come to light recently and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) The excavation at Lal Kila in Bulandshahar (U.P.) was conducted by the Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University and not by the Archaeological Survey of India. The excavation brought to light a cultural deposit marked by a distinctive pottery called the Ochre-colour ware. No 'Copper Hoard' as such was found at this site. From a nearby place 4 km. away, however, a 'Copper Hoard' has been reported.

(b) Other finds from the excavations included terracotta objects, like human figurines, bangles, spindle whorls, toy cart wheels bone points and arrowheads, heads of semi-precious stones and copper objects. Belonging to the same deposit was a clay-plastered floor set with potsherds. The thermoluminiscent dating of some of the sherds from this deposit comes to Circa 1880 B.C. (mean date).

(c) No, Sir; the last discovery of a site of the Indus Valley Civilization was that at Chandigarh.

Investigation into the Conduct of Class I and Class II Officers of Ministry of Finance

3414. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I and Class II officers in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue & Insurance) (Secretariat proper) whose conduct is presently under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation for various reasons;

(b) whether these officers have been transferred or proposed to be transferred during the pendency of enquiry, with a view to facilitate the investigations and to safeguard the public interest;

(c) whether there are any cases in which the earlier decision of the Government for transferring some of these officers has not been given effect to so far; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) One Class I officer and one Class II officer;

(b) No, Sir. Whenever transfer of an officer is considered necessary to facilitate investigation, request for the same is ordinarily made by the investigating agency. In these two cases, no such requests were received from the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(c) and (d). There was no decision as such to transfer any of these officers although in

the case of one of them the feasibility of giving him an alternate posting on administrative grounds was explored.

Providing of Telephones to Officer Below the Rank of Under Secretary in the Ministry of Finance

3415. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers below the rank of Under Secretary in the Ministry of Finance (Secretariat proper) who have been provided with telephones on Government account at their residences;

(b) how many of them have their own private telephones also in the same premises;

(c) the reasons for providing two telephone connections one on Government account and the other on private account to these officers; and

(d) what is the rental of calls metered on private telephone and the Government telephone separately during the period of one year immediately preceding and secceeding the installation of official telephone ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Officers' Links with Smugglers

3416. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Class I Officers in the Ministry of Finance (Secretariat proper) who have been found to be having links with foreign smugglers and if so, their number, names and designations;

(b) how many of them still continue to have access to important classified documents of Government; and

(c) what are the special considerations for keeping them in the services of the Ministry of Finance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The reference presumably is to the Hindi Officer in the Department of Revenue & Insurance. During the course of supplementaries on a starred question, certain allegations were made in the Lok Sabha on 6th April, 1970 on the basis apparently of a letter written by a certain foreigner to this Hindi Officer that he was involved in smuggling. The allegations were enquired into by the Director General, Revenue Intelligence and Investigation who reported that the said foreigner had not come to the adverse notice of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence or Intelligence Bureau for any smuggling, espionage or other such activity. However, an allegation regarding the Hindi Officer's disproportionate assets has been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation for enquiry.

Action Taken on Letters Received from Members of Parliament Regarding Defects in Administration

3417. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have devised any special procedure for watching the progress of action on the letters received from Members of Parliament pointing out defects in administration, if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that this procedure has not been adopted in his Ministry, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the number of letters received from Members of Parliament against the conduct of a Class I Hindi Officer in his Ministry during the last three years which have not so far been acknowledged and/or replied to finally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A special procedure for watching progress of action on letters received from Members of Parliament on all matters including defects in administration has been introduced for all Ministries/Departments of Government in April, 1970. According to this procedure, a special register in a prescribed form is to be maintained in the personal office of each Joint Secretary/Director to account for all communications received from Members of

Parliament pertaining to his subjects. The Personal Assistant is to watch the progress of action on the cases and submit the register twice a month to Joint Secretary/Director for scrutiny and such other action as is considered appropriate.

(b) The above procedure has been brought to the notice of all Officers in the Ministry of Finance and is being followed by them.

(c) The procedure mentioned above has been introduced only recently. Prior to that, about a dozen communications were received at different times from Members of Parliament concerning the conduct of Hindi Officer which necessitated detailed examination of them. Some allegations are still under investigation by the C. B. I. While the replies as to the final outcome on the enquiries and findings cannot be issued pending completion of C. B. I's investigations, the present position of the case is being intimated to the concerned Members of Parliament separately.

Foreign Nationals Working in Foreign Banks Operating in India

3418. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign nationals working in the foreign banks operating in India at present; and

(b) whether Reserve Bank of India has adopted some measures by which the number of non-Indians employed in the higher income bracket in these banks is reduced; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to the information collected by the Reserve Bank, there were 140 foreign nationals working in the branches of foreign banks operating in India at the end of September, 1970.

(b) In order to have an effective control over Indianisation of staff by the foreign banks, Reserve Bank of India advised in February 1968 all the authorised dealers in foreign exchange to obtain prior sanction of the Reserve Bank before engaging foreign nationals. This restriction applies to all banks in India including branches of foreign banks. Accordingly, whenever any foreign national is desired to be brought into India for service in an Indian Bank or in an Indian branch of a foreign bank, an application is required to be made to the Reserve Bank giving full details, including the capacity in which the person concerned will be employed, special reasons for bringing him etc. The Reserve Bank has also been impressing on the foreign banks the need to reduce the number of non-Indians in their establishments. In addition, the Reserve Bank has asked the foreign banks individually to furnish their programmes of Indianisation of staff. The number of non-Indians employed by the foreign banks has come down from 155 as on 31st December 1969 to 140 as at the end of September 1970.

Payment of Income Tax and Wealth Tax by Firms and Individuals of Bombay

3419. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the top individuals and firms in Bombay who pay highest income tax and wealth tax;

(b) the arrears of these taxes pending for recovery at present; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to recover them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The requisite information regarding 10 top individuals and firms who are assessed on the highest total income during the financial year 1969-70 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

बादशाह खान को भेंट की गई थैली को विदेशी मुद्रा में बदलना

3420. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां को भेंट की गई थैली के सम्बन्ध में यह व्यवस्था थी कि इसकी राशि को किसी भी विदेशी मुद्रा में बदला जा सकता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कुछ संस्थाओं द्वारा इजराईल की अल-अक्सा मस्जिद के क्षतिग्रस्त होने पर उसकी मरम्मत और पुनर्निर्माण हेतु दी गई राशि के विदेशी मुद्रा में बदले जाने की अनुमति देने से इंकार किया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे; और

(घ) खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां को भेंट की गई थैली में से कितनी राशि के विदेशी मुद्रा में बदले जाने की अनुमति दी गई थी तथा कितनी भारतीय मुद्रा विदेशी मुद्रा में बदली जा चुकी है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (घ). सरकार ने गफ्फार खां-सरहदी गांधी सालगिरह समिति द्वारा बादशाह खान को भेंट स्वरूप एकत्रित की गयी रकम विदेश भेजने की स्वीकृति दे दी है। इस संबंध में लगभग 36 लाख रुपये तक की रकम विदेशी मुद्रा में परिवर्तित करने की अनुमति दी गयी है ?

(ख) और (ग). सरकार को येरूशलम स्थित 'अल-अक्सा' मस्जिद की मरम्मत और पुनर्निर्माण हेतु मुद्रा बदलने के बारे में ऐसा कोई आवेदन नहीं प्राप्त हुआ है। एक विशेष पार्टी ने केवल इस बारे में पूछा था कि यदि स्थानीय रूप से धन एकत्रित किया जाये तो क्या ऐसी सुविधा प्रदान की जायेगी।

जयपुर के निकट अफीम का पकड़ा जाना

3421. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, 1970 में जयपुर में दो कारों से 4 मन अफीम पकड़ी गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अफीम का मूल्य कितना है और कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है तथा कार्यवाही का स्वरूप क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, राजस्थान राज्य में जयपुर के पुलिस प्राधिकारियों ने 21 सितम्बर 1970 को त्रिपोलिया पर दो कारों को रोका और उनमें से एक कार से 159.450 किलोग्राम अफीम बरामद की।

(ख) पकड़ी गयी अफीम का मूल्य लगभग 17,000 रुपये है। छः व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं। जांच पड़ताल चल रही है।

Payment to Film Artists Through Life Insurance Corporation

3422. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9229 on the 11th May, 1970 regarding payment to films artists through Life Insurance Corporation Policies and state:

(a) whether the matter has since been considered by Government and if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(b) the time by which a decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have considered the Memorandum submitted by the Film Producers Guild of India. The Government are of the opinion that the Guild is free to have any scheme it may wish to have, subject to the laws of taxation in our country. If a scheme of deferred payment of Film Artistes through Life Insurance Policies is similar to the one which was accepted by the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Ministry of Law in the case of late Shri Guru Dutt, it would be accepted by the Government but any variation from that scheme would be examined on merits.

(b) The question does not arise.

Tourism Project in Kovalam, Kerala

3423. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pilot tourism project, costing about Rs. 2 crores, would be taken up shortly in Kovalam in Kerala;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme; and

(c) the time by which the work will be over?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main components of the Kovalam Beach Resort Project are:—

1. A 100 room hotel and 40 beach cottages.
2. A Beach Service Centre having administrative officers, Information Centre, shops, and a restaurant.
3. A Yoga-cum-Massage Centre.
4. Facilities for aquatic sports.
5. An open-air theatre.

(c) The Project is expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

Increased Bus Fares in Delhi

3424. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the Delhi Administration or the Delhi Transport Undertaking to increase bus fares in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Delhi Administration or the Delhi Transport Undertaking to it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Central Government has been advancing large amounts to the Delhi Transport Undertaking for replacement of old vehicles and expansion of the fleet. The D. T. U. has, however, not been repaying loan instalments or interest in recent years. The Central Government, therefore, suggested to the Undertaking that it should mobilise its resources and submit a firm schedule of repayment of outstanding loans and interest charges. It is for D. T. U. to consider how best to mobilise financial resources so that it is in a position to meet its financial obligations. The Delhi Transport Committee has considered the possibility of revision of fares towards attaining this objective but has decided against it.

Taxation of Luxury Goods

3425. SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI NARAYANAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for heavier taxation on luxury goods;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN TNE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) It would not be in the Public interest to disclose anything in regard to taxation whether of luxury or non-luxury goods when we are so close to the presentation of the Annual Budget.

(b) and (c) These do not arise in view of reply to (a).

Security Required to Get Loans from Nationalised Banks

3426. SHRI SARJOO PANDAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks are making advances only to the people who can furnish substantial security;

(b) what is the minimum security necessary to get advances from the nationalised banks; and

(c) what steps nationalised banks intend to take to prevent the misuse of bank advances?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Nationalised Banks while assessing the loan proposals lay greater emphasis on the purpose of loan, economic viability and technical feasibility of the project and the character and integrity of borrower rather than the nature and extent of security. This does not mean that the banks will not have any security, especially in case of loans for sub-

stantial amounts, repayment of which extends over a number of years. But in case of small loans, where security is not available, banks also arrange, for alternative feasible safeguards, e.g., collateral guarantees of third parties, collateral security of life policy and or hypothecation of assets created out of loan etc. In deserving cases clean advances for reasonable amounts are also granted.

To safeguard against the misutilisation of bank advances, banks satisfy themselves about the integrity of borrowers and the genuineness of their requirements. The banks scrutinise the techno-economic feasibility of the projects and satisfy themselves that the proposal is viable. The banks also ensure the recovery by frequent visits and other follow-up measures.

Day-Homes for Students in Calcutta

3427. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for 'Day Homes' for students have proved successful in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, whether more 'Day Homes' for the students will be set up there in order to reduce general tension and unrest in Greater Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Out-Door Recreations for Students in Calcutta

3428. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 90 per cent of the students of Greater Calcutta have no scope for outdoor recreations; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to initiate a major plan to set up large number of parks, clubs and sporting grounds for the students of the city so as to meet their demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). It is for the State Government to set up parks, clubs and sporting grounds for the youth of Calcutta city. If the State Sports Council approaches this Ministry for financial assistance under the schemes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan, such proposals will be considered on merits.

Steps Taken to Maintain Navigability of Hooghly River

3429. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to silting of the Hooghly river, loading and unloading of Cargo have been reduced by 50 per cent; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to maintain navigability of the Hooghly river?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The River Hooghly has been deteriorating in recent years on account of the insufficiency of head water supply which has resulted in fall in drafts and in the inability of Calcutta Port to take deep-drafted vessels. This accounts to some extent for the fall in traffic. To revitalise the river and arrest its deterioration by supply of silt-free water to the river throughout the year, the Farakka Barrage is being constructed. A new Dock System, designed to cater to the requirements of deep-drafted vessels, is also being built at Haldia.

Amendment of Monopolies Act to Co-Ordinate the Policies Envisaged in Export Policy Resolution and in New Licensing Policy

3430. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Monopolies Act in order to co-ordinate the policies as envisaged in the Export Policy Resolution and in the new licensing policy; and

(b) if so, details of the contemplated amendment?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-Payment of Income-Tax by Poddar Mines Owners

3431. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that owners of Poddar Mines have not paid income-tax since many years;

(b) if so, since when they have not paid the income-tax to Government; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to realise the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). It is not a fact that the owners of the Poddar Mines have not paid income-tax since many years. The taxes paid by the firm owning the Poddar Mines and its partners during the financial years 1966-67 to 1969-70 are as under:

M/s. Deepchand Kishenlal	—Rs. 673736
Partners:	
1. Shri K. L. Poddar	—Rs. 425721
2. Shri Biswanath Poddar	—Rs. 159620
3. Shri K. P. Poddar	—Rs. 190790
4. Shri V. K. Poddar	—Rs. 156136
5. Shri Vinoy Kumar Poddar	—Rs. 155638

Repayment of Foreign Loans

3433. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign debts (countrywise) to be repaid by India in terms of foreign exchange or rupees;

(b) the portion of loans invested in industrial or other undertakings which can be expected to be paid back from their earnings.

(c) what difference the devaluation of rupee resulted in the total amount of the loans of respective countries in term of Indian rupees; and

(d) whether Government propose to revalue the rupee to undo the harm and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) A statement showing countrywise details of the foreign loans received and yet to be repaid by the Government of India as on the 1st October, 1970 is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Loans from abroad are received to meet the foreign exchange needs for imports for the implementation of the development programmes, of both the public and private sectors included in the Plans. Repayment of the loans received is made from our earnings of foreign exchange through exports or invisible earnings like tourism or from our rupee resources. There is therefore no direct relationship between the foreign loans received for a particular sector and the repayment of these loans.

(c) Consequent on the devaluation of the rupee, on the 6th June, 1966, the value of the principal of foreign debts payable by the Government of India increased in terms of rupees by Rs. 1364 crores.

(d) No, Sir. Government do not propose to revalue the rupee as they do not see any justification for it.

Statement

Country-wise details of the outstanding foreign debt liability of the Government of India as on the 1st October, 1970.

S. No.	Country/Source.	Outstanding Foreign debt liability.
	GOVERNMENT LOANS	(Rs. crores)
	A. Loans Repayable directly in Foreign Currency.	
1.	Austria	16.65
2.	Belgium	5.80
3.	Canada	121.48
4.	Denmark	7.79
5.	Federal Republic of Germany	489.65

1	2	3
6.	France	24.06
7.	Italy	5.59
8.	Japan	281.41
9.	Netherlands	42.14
10.	Sweden	7.77
11.	Switzerland	20.80
12.	United Kingdom	566.42
13.	United States of America	2006.14
14.	Kuwait	5.41
15.	Bahrain	4.24
16.	Oatar	8.43
17.	I. B. R. D.	267.07
18.	I. D. A.	770.25
	Total-A.Loans Repayable directly in foreign currency	4651.10
	B. Loans Repayable through export of goods.	
1.	Czechoslovakia	52.78
2.	Poland	19.63
3.	U. S. S. R.	394.72
4.	Yugoslavia	16.74
	Total-B.Loans Repayable through export of goods	483.87
	C. Loans Repayable in Rupees.	
1.	Denmark	0.63
2.	U. S. A.	
	(i) Loans other than PL 480 Rupee Loans	338.15
	(ii) P. L. 480 Rupee Loans	1449.94
	Total-C. Loans Repayable in Rupees.	1788.72
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	6923.69

मध्यप्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये कृषि ऋण

3435. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्यप्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा 1969-70 में दिये गये कृषि ऋणों के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या छोटे किसानों को बैंक से ऋण देने हेतु कोई पृथक व्यवस्था की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) सरकार को इस प्रकार के सर्वेक्षण किये जाने की कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

(ग) किसानों को ऋण देने के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने योजनाएं तैयार की हैं । ये योजनाएं छोटे और बड़े सभी किसानों के लिए हैं । राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को विशेष रूप से यह निर्देश दिया गया है कि वे समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों, विशेषकर छोटे किसानों की ओर ध्यान दें । रिजर्व बैंक ने डा० आर० के० हजारी की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की है जो उन विभिन्न उपायों का अध्ययन करेगी जिनसे समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की सहायता की जा सकती है । यह समिति अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इस बात की भी जांच करेगी कि ब्याज की कम दरों के अलावा छोटे किसानों को कौन-कौनसी रियायतें दी जा सकती हैं ।

Withholding of D. A. to Non-Teaching Staff of Municipal Administered Schools in West Bengal

3436. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Education Department of the Government of West Bengal has issued a circular withholding Dearness Allowance benefit to the non-teaching staff of the Municipal administered schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the attention of Government have been drawn to the irregularities and discriminatory impact of such circular; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take on such representation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (d). Required information is being collected from the State Government. The same will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

House Building Loans to Rural Policy Holders Granted by Life Insurance Corporation

3437. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that house building loans to the rural policy holders from their policies are not granted by the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend such facilities to the said policy holders also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Necessary information as may be available is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

एयर इन्डिया में हड़तालें

3439. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री**: क्या **पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में एयर इन्डिया में कितनी बार हड़ताल हुई।

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप एयर इंडिया को कितनी हानि हुई तथा किन बातों पर विवाद हुआ; और

(ग) भविष्य में हड़तालों को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा दूसरी क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री (डा० कर्णसिंह): (क) से (ग). एयर इन्डिया में वर्ष 1968, 1969 और 1970 के दौरान औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम में परिभाषित प्रकार की कोई हड़ताल नहीं हुई। तथापित, कार्यकर्ताओं के विभिन्न वर्गों द्वारा अपनाये गये "धीमे काम करो" "नियमानुसार काम करो" जैसे तरीकों के कारण एयर-लाइन के कार्य-चालन पर कई अवसरों पर प्रभाव पड़ा। इसके परिणामस्वरूप कारपोरेशन को वित्तीय हानि हुई, जिसकी ठीक-ठीक मात्रा का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

सरकार ने आवश्यक सेवा संधारण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत एक अधिसूचना जारी की है जिसके अनुसार "एयर इन्डिया तथा एयर लाइन के विमानों के परिचालन, मरम्मत अथवा संधारण से संबन्धित सेवाओं" में हड़तालों को निषिद्ध घोषित कर दिया गया है।

स्मृति-सिक्के, करंसी नोट जारी करने संबंधी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त

3440. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री**: क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने महान व्यक्तियों की स्मृति सिक्के/नोट जारी करने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त बनाये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उन महान व्यक्तियों के नाम तथा वे कौन से अवसर हैं जिन पर सरकार का विचार अगले तीन वर्षों में स्मृति सिक्के/नोट जारी करने का है।

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण): (क) और (ख). सरकार की सामान्य नीति यह रही है कि देश के सिक्कों और मुद्रा पर किन्हीं व्यक्तियों के चित्र अंकित न किये जायें और राष्ट्रीय नेताओं तथा अन्य महान पुरुषों और महिलाओं को स्मृति

स्मारक डाक टिकिटों के द्वारा प्रतिष्ठित किया जाय। अब तक इस सामान्य नियम के केवल दो अपवाद हुए हैं तथा उसके कारण सर्वविदित हैं जिन्हें बताने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ग) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Project for Tourist Centre at Jaipur

3441. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised a scheme to start some project for tourist centre at Jaipur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The construction of a Tourist Reception Centre at Jaipur has been included in schemes of the Department of Tourism in the Fourth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The State Government has earmarked a plot of land and the details of the project are being worked out.

Hotel to be Run by India Tourism Development Corporation in N. D. M. C. Multistoreyed Building in Chanakyapuri

3442. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to take over the multistoreyed building constructed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee in Chanakya puri to run there a posh hotel by the India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) in view of the fact that most of the hotels in the public sector are not running successfully, what special steps are proposed to be taken to make it a successful hotel; and

(c) whether foreign expertise would be needed for setting up of this hotel?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The India Tourism Development Corporation have decided, with the approval of Government, to take over the New Delhi Municipal Committee hotel building in Chanakyapuri and to run it as a public sector hotel.

(b) and (c). Of the four public sector hotels in Delhi, viz. Ashoka, Janapath, Ranjit and Lodhi, the first two hotels are running at a profit. It is proposed to utilize foreign consultants for equipping, staffing and managing the new hotel so as to make it a profitable venture.

मदुरै में सोना पकड़ा जाना

3443. **श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल**: क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर, 1970 में सीमा शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों ने मदुरै में लगभग 1,50,000 रुपये के मूल्य का विदेशी सोना पकड़ा था; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) तथा (ख). मदुरै के सीमाशुल्क अधिकारी ने प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर रामानाद जिले में किलाचेवलपट्टी स्थित एक मकान की तलाशी ली और विदेशी सोने के लगभग 5,016 ग्राम वजन के 43 बिस्कुट तथा कलाई घड़ियों की लगभग 745 ग्राम वजन की सोने की 12 चेनें पकड़ीं, जिनका कुल मिलाकर भारतीय बाजार दर पर मूल्य 1.35 लाख रुपये है। मकान में रहने वाला फरार है।

बम्बई में सोना तथा तस्करी की अन्य वस्तुएं पकड़ी जाना

3444. **श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल**:
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त,

सितम्बर, अक्तूबर तथा नवम्बर, 1970 में बम्बई में बड़ी मात्रा में तस्करी की वस्तुएं तथा सोना पकड़ा गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पकड़ी गयी वस्तुओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) भारतीय मुद्रा में उनका मूल्य क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). बम्बई के सीमाशुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा 1970 के अगस्त, सितंबर, अक्तूबर और नवम्बर महीने के तीसरे सप्ताह तक जो माल तस्करी आयात-निर्यात के रूप में पकड़ा गया उसका मूल्य इस प्रकार है:—

वस्तुएं	भारतीय मुद्रा में मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)	
सोना	54.92	(अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा दर पर)
चांदी	16.25	(भारतीय बाजार दर पर)
घड़ियां	90.36	—यथोपरि—
संश्लिष्ट धागा और कपड़े	46.01	—यथोपरि—
अन्य वस्तुएं	81.94	—यथोपरि—
योग	2,89.48	

बम्बई के निकट एक नौका से सोना पकड़ा जाना

3445. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर, 1970 में बम्बई से लगभग 32 किलोमीटर दूर समुद्र में एक फायरबोट से लगभग 65 तोले सोना (विदेशी) तथा बड़ी मात्रा में तस्करी की वस्तुएं पकड़ी गयीं थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है तथा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) इस प्रकार का कोई माल बम्बई के सीमा शुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा नवम्बर 1970 में नहीं पकड़ा गया।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बम्बई में सोना तथा घड़ियों का पकड़ा जाना

3446. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवम्बर, 1970 में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने बम्बई में लगभग 25 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का विदेशी सोना तथा घड़ियां पकड़ी थीं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Soiled Notes in Circulation

3447. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of soiled notes in circulation is increasing of late, resulting in inconvenience to the public;

(b) whether the above is due partly to the procedure being followed by the Reserve Bank to remove congestion in its vaults and partly to the unhelpful attitude of the 'coin-note examiners' in commercial banks and the Reserve Bank;

(c) whether the commercial banks in turn

complain against the lack of space in strong rooms and also point out to the refusal of the State Bank branches in some regions to take back some of the old notes; and

(d) whether Government propose to make necessary inquiries in the matter and also take suitable steps to minimise inconvenience to the general public, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Neither the Reserve Bank nor its agencies issue soiled notes for circulation. Even though the notes deposited by commercial banks with the Reserve Bank are re-issued to them to remove congestion in the vaults of the Reserve Bank, the notes which appear to be unfit for circulation contained in such re-issues are not issued to the public by the commercial banks. Hence the possibility of soiled notes getting into circulation is quite remote.

(c) and (d). For want of strong room accommodation and sufficient staff, the State Bank of India restricts deposits of notes from commercial banks and business community at some centres and this in turn results in the banks restricting acceptance of notes from the public due to insufficiency of their storage accommodation. The need for increasing the holding capacity of the currency chests and also the staff strength at all their branches has been impressed upon the State Bank of India.

Aid to States received from International Development Association

3448. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid received in India from the International Development Association during the last three years;

(b) the percentage of aid distributed to the various States; and

(c) the names of States and projects for which it is being utilized?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Agreements for $ 255 million (Rs. 191.25 crores) have been signed with the International Development Association during the last three years.

(b) Out of the above, Agreements for an amount of $ 97.50 million (Rs. 73.12 crores) equivalent to about 38 percent relate to Schemes of the State Governments.

(c) A detailed statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State	Date of Agreement	Amount of the Credit		Description of the Project.
			In US $ million	In Rs. Crores equivalent	
1.	Kadana Irrigation Project (Gujarat)	9.2.1970	35.00	26.25	The Project consists of construction of a dam on the Mahi river at Kadana, of distributary and minor canals and lining of branch Canals, construction or improvement of water courses and field channels, land levelling and construction and improvement of secondary roads and farm roads serving the project area.
2.	Gujarat Agricultural Credit Project.	3.6.1970	35.00	26.25	The Project is a lending programme to finance investments in minor irrigation facilities and equipment, and in farm mechanisation (including the procurement of tractors).

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Punjab Agricultural Credit Project.	24.6.1970	27.50	20.62	The Project is part of a farm mechanisation programme in Punjab and consists of a two-year programme to finance investments in tractors and implements, harvesting machinery and spare parts.
		Total	97.50	73.12	

Deficit Budgets of State Governments

3449. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the names of States which have shown their annual budget in deficit; and

(b) the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) All States except Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have presented deficit budgets in 1970-71.

(b) The Government of India have always been urging the States that they should avoid deficits arising from expenditure commitments of the States exceeding the available resources.

Under-Cutting of Fares by Foreign Airlines

3450. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain foreign airlines continue to under-cut their fares;

(b) whether Government have taken some steps to check such under-cutting of fares; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and success achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) Government are aware that some airlines indulge in under-cutting of fares.

(b) and (c). The Aircraft Rules are being amended so as to make it obligatory for airlines to submit their tariff schedules to the D. G. C. A. for approval. The rule will also provide for imposition of penalties for infringement.

A close watch is being maintained by the I. A. T. A. enforcement organisation as well as our own vigilance machinery.

Purchase of Boeing planes for Air India

3451. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to purchase some Boeing planes for the Air India to meet the growing rush of passengers; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps already taken to procure these planes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Air India have placed orders for the purchase of 3 Boeing 747 (Jumbo Jet) aircraft. Government's approval has also been accorded for the purchase of a 4th aircraft. The first two Aircraft are expected to be delivered in April, 1971; the third in April, 1972 and the fourth in April, 1973.

पर्यटन के विकास के लिये बजट व्यवस्था

3452. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह:** क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चालू वर्ष में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए बजट में कितनी धन राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) इसमें से कितना रुपया उन धार्मिक स्थानों के विकास के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है, जहां मुख्यतः भारतीय पर्यटक जाते हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) 753.76 लाख रुपये ।

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये वित्तव्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनके अपने साधनों की परिसीमाओं के अन्तर्गत की जाती है । जहां कहीं सम्भव होता है केन्द्रीय सरकार भी पर्यटन की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर सहायता प्रदान करती है ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ब्याज मुक्त ऋण

3453. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार की देश में की जा रही इस मांग के प्रति क्या प्रतिक्रिया है कि राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों से भूमिहीन किसानों तथा उन किसानों को जिनके पास कम भूमि है ब्याज मुक्त ऋण प्रदान किया जाये ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : चूंकि वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा, जिनमें राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक भी शामिल हैं, लिये जाने वाले ब्याज की दरों से उनकी जमा तथा उधार ली गयी रकमों के ब्याज और प्रतिष्ठान व्यय जैसे खर्चे को पूरा करना पड़ता है इसलिए सरकार ब्याज-मुक्त ऋणों की मांग को स्वीकार करने की स्थिति में नहीं है । फिर भी रिजर्व बैंक ने, समाज के कुछ चुने हुए कमजोर वर्गों के लिए ब्याज की भिन्न दरों पर विचार करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की है ।

चौथी योजना में पोत परिवहन और परिवहन की क्षमता में वृद्धि

3454. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या पोत परिवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में हिन्द महासागर, अरब सागर और बंगाल की खाड़ी में भारत की पोत परिवहन और परिवहन की क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के लिए और क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संसदकार्य और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : भारतीय कंपनियों द्वारा चलाई जा रही पोत परिवहन सेवाएं इस क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध माल को लाने-लेजाने की व्यवस्था करती हैं । चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल के अंत तक कुल चालू टनभार के 1 नवम्बर, 1970 के 23.91 लाख जी० आर० टी० से बढ़कर 35.00 लाख जी० आर० टी० होने की संभावना है । तब उपलब्ध होने वाले माल तथा व्यापार की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार इन देशों को जाने वाली सेवाओं में आवश्यक वृद्धि करने पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

Public Limited Companies not declaring Dividends.

3455. SHRI C.C. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public limited companies which were floated between 1940 and 1950 and have so far not declared any dividend;

(b) whether the Company Law Board investigated into the reasons for these companies not declaring dividend even after twenty years of their commencing business;

(c) whether it is in the interest of the country and the large number of minority share-holders of such companies to allow the continuance of such companies; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to amend the Companies Act to provide for the compulsory liquidation of a Company which does not pay dividend within five, seven or ten years after commencement of business or in the alternative consider imposing a loss tax on such companies so that with this loss tax the liquidation of such

companies becomes tauomatic?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a). to, (d) The Companies Act does not authorise investigation on the ground that a company has not declared dividend. In order to collect the information sought for by the Hon'ble Member, it would be necessary to scrutinise the balance sheet and profit and loss account of public limited companies for the period of 20 to 30 years. It is a time consuming exercise. The time and labour involved in collecting this historical data may not be commensurate with the result achieved as many of the companies might have been wound up during this period. However, as tudy of the balance sheets of public limited companies for the last ten years will be made.

Setting up of High Schools at Khangabok and Andro Villages in Manipur

3456. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur are helping the setting up of High Schools in some educationally backward areas namely Khangabok and Andro Villages having near about six to ten thousand people;

(b) whether it is a fact that in these two big areas there are only Junior High Schools; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government of Manipur are taking to upgrade the Junior High Schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Tourist Centres in Manipur

3457. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking steps to make the Keibul Sanctuary and Loktak lake as centres of tourism in Manipur;

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken; and

(c) the number of tourists who visited these places during the year 1970 so far?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No such proposal is being considered by the Department of Tourism.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) These figures are not available.

Revision of Pay Scale of Chowkidars of L. P. Schools, Manipur

3458. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question 5148 on the 3rd April, 1970 regarding the revision of pay of fifty four chowkidars of L. P. Schools, Manipur and state;

(a) whether the question of revising the pay of chowkidars has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Financial Assistance to Manipur for Displaced Goldsmiths

3459. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur are considering to give financial assistance to 73 displaced goldsmiths and also to those displaced goldsmiths who have already been provided with a loan of Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 1200/- per head;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken by the Government of Manipur; and

(c) whether the Government of Manipur approached the Central Government for further sanction of fund towards payment of assistance to the displaced goldsmiths of

Manipur to the extent of help so given to their counterparts in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Government of Manipur are examining the question of grant of rehabiltation loans to 75 displaced goldsmiths who have not so far received any loan and also the question of grant of additional loans to 116 goldsmiths who have already been given loans.

(c) No, Sir.

Revision of Pay Scales of Social Education Organisers in Manipur

3460. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have proposed the revision of pay of Social Education Organisers and Lady Social Education Organisers as on par with the revised pay of Extension Officers (Agriculture, Industries, Co-operation, Panchayat etc.) under the Government of Manipur;

(b) whether the Central Government have received such a proposal; and

(c) in view of the Government's sanctioning the revision of pay of the Extension Officers at Rs. 250/- to Rs. 700/- p. m.; whether Government considered the revision of the above category on the above pay-scales?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Industrial Borrowing

3461. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial borrowing has been on the downward trend:

(b) whether there has been a distinct fall in the off-take of industrial credit; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). As for borrowing from commercial banks, total outstanding from industry is estimated to have gone up from Rs. 2320 crores in June, 1969 to Rs. 2560 crores in April, 1970. On this basis, the share of advances to industry out of all bank advances rose from 63.8% to 6%.

As for the main all-India term-lending financial institutions, viz. the IFC, the ICICI and the IDBI, the total of their extant loans to and investments in industry rose to an aggregate of Rs. 507.49 crores as per their latest published annual reports from an aggregate of Rs. 472.41 crores as per the annual reports of the preceding year.

While later figures in respect of banks and term financial institutions are not readily available the figures given above do not suggest any fall in the off-take of industrial credit.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Cambata Aviation, Bombay

3463. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that Cambata Aviation, Bombay are guilty of violation of foreign exchange regulations and other illegal activities;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to withdraw the licences given to Cambata Aviation to operate at Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay as agents for several airlines; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The matter is under investigation by the appropriate investigating authorities of the Government.

(b) and (c). Appropriate action will be taken when the investigations are complete.

Report of Anjaria Committee *Re:* Forward Trading

3464. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally considered the report of the Anjaria Committee on forward trading in shares;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether Government had given an assurance to the members of the Stock Exchange that the report would be considered within two months; and

(d) if so, what is the cause for the delay in consideration?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The report has been considered. There is no proposal at present to remove the ban on forward trading in shares.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Inter-Port Consultations Held in Madras

3465. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Inter Port Consultations was held in Madras in August, 1967;

(b) if so, the purpose of the meeting; and

(c) the names and designations of the officers and others who participated in the meeting at each of the sessions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes. The meeting was held on the 16th and 17th August, 1967.

(b) The meeting was held to consider the replies to be sent by the Major Port Trusts to the questionnaire issued by the National Commission on Labour.

(c) The names and designations of the officers who attended the meeting are as under:—

1.	Shri V. Karthikeyan, Chairman, Madras Port Trust.	Attended on both the days.
2.	Shri K. P. K. Menon, Chairman, Cochin Port Trust.	—do—
3.	Shri H. Sambamurti, Chairman, Visakhapatnam Port Trust.	—do—
4.	Shri S. K. Ghosh, Deputy Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners.	Attended on both the days.
5.	Shri P. R. Subramanium, General Manager, Bombay Port Trust.	Attended on the 16th Aug., 1967 only.
6.	Shri I. B. Das Gupta, Officer on Special Duty, Bombay Port Trust.	Attended on both the days.
7.	Shri Batuk H. Mehta, Chief Labour Officer, Bombay Port Trust.	—do—
8.	Shri T. K. P. Nambiar, Secretary, Madras Port Trust.	—do—
9.	Shri R. N. Ghosal, Secretary, Inter Port Consultations.	—do—
10.	Shri C. S. Anand, Labour Officer, Visakhapatnam Port Trust.	—do—

Loans for Hair Cutting Saloons by Nationalised Banks

3467. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why nationalised banks are not giving loans for hair cutting saloons;

(b) the number of such loans, if any, given by the Syndicate Bank and the Canara Bank in the South Kanara District during the last six months;

(c) the loans given by the above two banks for doctor's clinics; and

(d) the reason for giving loans for saloons and clinics at the same rate as for Small Scale Industries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the table of the House.

Amount Spent by Nationalised Banks on Advertisement

3468. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by nationalised banks including the State Bank on advertisements;

(b) whether there was a single advertisement which disclosed information about eligibility and rates of loans; and

(c) whether there was anything in the advertisements except to win customers from other nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The State Bank of India spent Rs. 16.93 lakhs during the year 1969 and the 14 nationalised banks spent Rs. 56.36 lakhs during the period from 19.7.1969 to 31.12.1969, on advertisements in newspapers, periodicals, souvenirs etc.

(b) While advertisements in newspapers, periodicals, souvenirs etc. mostly contained general information about their schemes, pamphlets, brochures etc. brought out by several of the nationalised banks contained detailed information regarding the special deposit schemes and credit schemes, the latter including the eligibility or the borrower and the rates of interest on the loans.

(c) The object of a nationalised bank in giving advertisements is to project its image before the public and attract new customers and not to detract those of other banks.

आयकर अपवंचकों की सूचना देने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए इनाम देना

3469. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आयकर अपवंचकों की सूचना देने वाले व्यक्यिों को कोई इनाम देने का है;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में आयकर विभाग केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्षकर बोर्ड ने क्या नियम बनाये हैं; और

(ग) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकट की गई सूचना देने वाले व्यक्तियों को क्या सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं और क्या सरकार इनकी सुरक्षा की भी व्यवस्था करेंगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). मुखबिरों को अनुग्रहपूर्वक अदायगी करने की प्रणाली पहले से ही विद्यमान है । इस आशय के आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं कि मुखबिर को उसके द्वारा दी गयी सूचना के कारण प्रत्यक्षरूप में वास्तविक तौर पर वसूल किये गये अतिरिक्त कर के 7 प्रतिशत से लेकर 10 प्रतिशत के बराबर इनाम दिया जाय । इनाम की मात्रा इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि मुखबिर द्वारा दी गई सूचना किस प्रकार की है, उसके द्वारा किस सीमा तक सहायता की गई तथा उसने कितना खतरा और कठिनाई उठायी तथा कितना खर्च किया ।

(ग) मुखबिर का नाम गुप्त रखा जाता है तथा यदि मुखबिर की सूचना के कारण राजस्व में लाभ होता है तो, जैसा कि भाग (क) तथा (ख) के उत्तर में बताया गया है, मुखबिर को इनाम दिया जाता है ।

India's Contribution to International Monetary Fund's Special Drawing Rights Scheme

3470. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been chosen for the second successive quarter to contribute towards the Special Drawing Rights Scheme of the International Monetary Fund rather than draw from it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount India owes to the International Monetary Fund; and

(d) the position of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India is among the 28 countries selected for inclusion in the fourth designation plan under the Special Drawing Rights Scheme for the period commenced from October 6, 1970. These countries can be called upon to provide convertible currencies in exchange of SDRs upto a total of $ 200 million. India's share has been fixed at $ 14 million, on the basis of her present balance of payments

reserves position. Of this, India has already provided pound sterling of the equivalent of $ 2 million in exchange for SDRs. The SDRs obtained in exchange for convertible currency will be part of our reserves and can be used to obtain foreign exchange whenever necessary.

(c) and (d). On account of normal transactions and drawings India owes $ 135 million to the I. M. F. and the entire amount will be repaid by the end of March, 1971. Special Drawing Rights are an addition to our external reserves and do not as such constitute an amount owed to the International Monetary Fund.

Global Tenders for Dredging of the Channel and Approach of Cochin Port

3471. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have called for global tenders for dredging the channels and approach of Cochin Port;

(b) if so, the value of the contracts;

(c) whether the contracts have been finalised;

(d) which are the foreign firms to whom contracts have been granted; and

(e) whether Government have received any memorandum or representation from the dredging department that if the dredgers are provided, the local engineers and staff can carry out the work on their own without foreign help?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Global tenders have been invited by the Cochin Port Trust for the capital dredging work involved in the construction of an Oil Dock at Cochin Port.

(b) The dredging work is estimated to cost about Rs. 5.9 crores but the exact cost will be known only after receipt of tenders and award of contract.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No representation or memorandum was received by Government from the dredging department of Cochin Port Trust that the dredging work could be done departmentally by the port engineering staff if dredgers were provided.

स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्दौर द्वारा दिए गए ऋण

3472. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय**: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्दौर द्वारा बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् हरित क्रांति लाने और लघु उद्योग के विकास हेतु कितनी राशि के ऋण दिए गए;

(ख) किन फर्मों, संस्थानों तथा व्यक्तियों को ये ऋण दिए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को शिकायतें मिली हैं जिनमें कथित रूप से आरोप लगाया गया है कि ऋण देते समय भ्रष्टाचार बरता गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) बैंक की उज्जैन-स्थित शाखा के कुछ कर्मचारियों द्वारा किये गये कथित कदाचार के बारे में, केन्द्रीय जांच कार्यालय (सेन्ट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इन्वेस्टिगेशन) के साथ सलाह की जा रही है। अन्य किसी मामले में भ्रष्टाचार का प्रमाण नहीं मिला है।

विवरण

(लाख रुपयों में)

	30-6-69 को	30-9-70 को	इस अवधि में हुई वृद्धि
(क) कृषि वित्त			
स्वीकृत ऋण सीमाएं	96.74	332.36	235.65
बकाया राशि	28.08	221.26	193.18
(ख) छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को दिए गए ऋण			
स्वीकृत ऋण सीमाएं	357.37	553.40	196.03
बकाया राशि	173.15	338.33	165.18

कृषि के लिए ऋण	निम्न तारीखों को	फर्मों/संस्थाओं की संख्या	व्यक्तियों (कृषक) की संख्या	जोड़	वृद्धि
	30-6-69	24	1089	1113	—
	30-9-70	52	15295	15347	14234

छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को ऋण	निम्न तारीखों को फर्मों/संस्थाओं और व्यक्तियों की संख्या		वृद्धि
	30-5-69	30-9-70	
	461	1094	633

संसद्-कार्य मंत्री द्वारा बनाई गई समितियां तथा उपसमितियां

3473. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या **संसद्-कार्य** मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके द्वारा बनाई गई समितियों तथा उपसमितियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) संसद्-कार्य मंत्री के परामर्श से विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा बनाई गई समितियों तथा उपसमितियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन समितियों तथा उपसमितियों के लिए कुछ व्यक्ति विशेष नामजद किए गए हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री के० रघु रामैय्या) : (क) वर्ष 1970 के दौरान संसद् कार्य मंत्री द्वारा गठित की गई समितियों तथा उपसमितियों के नामों का विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) जब कभी मंत्रालय किसी समिति/बोर्ड आदि का गठन करना चाहते हैं और उन पर संसद् सदस्यों को भी मनोनीत करने का निश्चय करते हैं तो वे संसद् कार्य मंत्री से संसद् सदस्यों की अपेक्षित संख्या नामजद करने की प्रार्थना करते हैं। सरकारी समितियों/बोर्डों आदि पर संसद् सदस्यों की इस प्रकार की नामजदगी एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा गठित समितियों/बोर्डों/आयोगों पर सदस्यों की नामजदगी अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2811, दिनांक 14 अगस्त, 1970 के उत्तर में बताये गये मुख्य सिद्धांतों को ध्यान में रखकर की जाती है।

विवरण

क्र. संख्या	मंत्रालय/विभाग
1.	अणु-शक्ति
2.	प्रतिरक्षा
3.	शिक्षा तथा युवा सेवाएं
4.	वैदेशिक-कार्य
5.	वित्त
6.	खाद्य
7.	कृषि
8.	सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार
9.	विदेश व्यापार
10.	स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन
11.	निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास
12.	गृह-कार्य
13.	औद्योगिक विकास तथा अन्तर्देशीय व्यापार
14.	सूचना तथा प्रसारण
15.	संचार
16.	सिंचाई तथा बिजली
17.	श्रम तथा रोजगार
18.	पुनर्वास
19.	पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन
20.	खान तथा धातु
21.	योजना आयोग
22.	विधि तथा सामाजिक कल्याण
23.	नौवहन तथा परिवहन
24.	इस्पात एवं भारी इंजीनियरिंग
25.	पर्यटन तथा शहरी विकास
26.	पैकेट चाय का निर्यात बढ़ाने के उपायों पर विचार करने के लिए उप-समिति।

Participants at Seminars and Symposia Held by Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla

3474. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla holds seminars and symposia from time to time;

(b) if so, whether a majority of the participants are the same every time;

(c) if so, whether the participants belonging to a particular State by birth are greatest in number; and

(d) if so, the criterion adopted for inviting the people to take part in seminars and symposia?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A statement showing the distribution of participants, according to the States/Union Territories where they were working/residing, in the 18 Seminars organised by the Institute so far, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4487/70]. Breakup according to States by birth is not available.

(d) The participants are carefully selected by adopting an interdisciplinary approach and on the basis of their academic and intellectual standing and experience.

Assessment of Bank Accounts of Former Rulers in Foreign Countries

3475. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued orders to probe and make assessment of bank accounts held by former rulers in foreign countries;

(b) if so, when the investigation is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a copy of the result of these investigations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. Attention in this behalf is invited to the U. S. Question No. 2579 replied to on the 27th November, 1970.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Construction of Over-Bridge on Mahanadi River

3476. SHRI A. DIPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal putting up an overbridge over Mahanadi River connecting Dhalpur to Puleswar and Baudha to Kiakata in Phulbani and Dhankana Districts (Orissa);

(b) whether Survey of the area has been conducted; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in the implementation of this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). No proposal for any overbridge as such has been received. However, the Honble Member himself made a proposal for the construction of regular road bridges over Mahanadi river connecting Dhalpur to Puleswar and Baudha to Kiakata in Dhenkanal and Phulbani Districts of Orissa respectively. Both these bridges would fall on State roads. The Govt. of Orissa are, therefore, concerned with their survey, construction, etc. The Hon'ble Member was duly apprised of this position and requested to take up the matter with the State Government.

Mithapur Fertilizer Project

3477. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet had referred the Mithapur Fertilizer Project of the Tatas to the Company Affairs Department for clearance in last July;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Department has not yet taken any decision on the project; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in taking a decision?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). While there has been no application for grant of approval under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act a reference was made by the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Department of Chemicals) to the Department of Company affairs on the 15th July, 1970 in respect of the proposed setting up of a Fertilizer Project at Mithapur by Tata Chemicals Ltd. The matter is referred to the Ministry of Law for opinion on certain legal aspects inregard to the applicability of the Act to this case.

Windening of National Highways in Rajasthan

3478. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have sanctioned the widening of National Highways in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the names of Highways which are to be widened;

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose; and

(d) when the work will start on these Highways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, the widening of the following sections of National Highways has so far been sanctioned for execution:

(i) 23 miles of the Jaipur-Agra Section of the National Highway No. 11; and

(ii) 63 miles of the Shahpura-Haryana border section of the National Highway No. 8.

(c) the works are estimated to cost Rs. 115.35 lakhs. It is expected that a sum of Rs. 8.0 lakhs will be spent during the current financial year.

(d) The works are likely to be taken up by the middle of January, 1971.

Boards of Directors of Raisina Publications Ltd., and United India Periodicals Ltd.

3479. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Boards of Directors of the Raisina Publications Ltd. and United India Periodicals Ltd. (publisher of *Patriot* and *Link*) have been reconstituted recently;

(b) if so, who are the Directors of these two companies; and

(c) whether all these Directors are shareholders ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The Board of Directors of the Raisina Publications Limited had passed a resolution for the appointment of four of its employees as Working Directors of the company from the date the proposals are approved by the Company Law Board. Application for approval of the proposal has been received from the company and is under examination. The United India Periodicals (P) Limited is a private limited company and any change in the constitution of its Board of Directors does not require the approval of the Company Law Board.

(b) The names of the Directors of the two companies are as follows:—

Raisina Publications Ltd.

1. Shri Edatata Narayanan, New Delhi.
2. Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali, New Delhi.
3. Shri Ripu Daman Bhagat, Calcutta.
4. Shri M. N. Nagabhushanam, Vijayawada-2.
5. Shri P. Viswanath, New Delhi.

United India Periodicals Pvt. Ltd.

1. Shri Edatata Narayanan, New Delhi.
2. Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali, New Delhi.
3. Mrs. Gyan Patnaik, New Delhi.
4. Shri Ripu Daman Bhagat, Calcutta.
5. Shri M. N. Nagabhushanam, Vijayawada-2.
6. Shri P. Viswanath, New Delhi.

(c) The aforesaid directors are shareholders of the company of which they are directors.

Mixed Economy

3480. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report of his speech in Ahmedabad on the 9th October, 1970 and published in the *Financial Express* dated the 10th October, 1970 wherein he is reported to have stated that mixed economy was the root cause for economic disparity in the country;

(b) whether he is aware that his views as above are in open conflict with Government policy which is wedded to continuation of mixed economy in the country; and

(c) whether he would elucidate his position to the House in case he was not correctly reported?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). During the course of the speech it was explained how the system of mixed economy developed and operated with the consequences pointed out by the Mahalanobis Committee and the Monopolies Inquiry Commission.

Evasion of Custom Duty by Managing Director of Bombay Co. Ltd.

3481. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a U.K. National Mr. Bond, the Managing Director of a British Company, viz., Bombay Company Ltd., was arrested for fraudulent evasion of customs duty and other offences as per news item published in the *Indian Express* of 30th August, 1969;

(b) whether this Bombay Company was doing the agency work of India Shipping Co. for the Malabar Ports, till the Company was liquidated on 31st March, 1969;

(c) whether it is a fact that the agency of the India Steam Co. for Malabar Ports was given to Bombay Burma Trading Corporation (BBTC) which is a sister concern of Bombay Trading Company having the same premises and employing the same staff and working under the guidance of Mr. Bond; and

(d) whether Government propose to enquire into the circumstances under which

agency of an Indian Shipping Co. has been given to a British Company for ports on Malabar Coast?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT(SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Shri D. A. Bond, the Managing Director of the Bombay Company (P) Ltd., was arrested on the 25th August, 1969, by the Customs Authorities at Bombay.

(b) and (c). There are no shipping companies under the name of "India Shipping Company" and "India Steam Company". The other matters raised do not therefore arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Reports Regarding Proceedings of Consultative Committees of Various Ministries

3482. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the inaccurate and often misleading reports which appear in the press about the proceedings of the Consultative Committees of different Ministries;

(b) what is the basis, if any, of hand-outs in the same behalf distributed by P. I. B., since no notes of the proceedings are taken;

(c) whether briefing of Press Correspondents is made by the authorised persons after such meetings; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure at least, substantial accuracy and prevention of discrimination in the matter of mentioning names of members taking part in the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (d). In accordance with para 7 of the "Guidelines to regulate the constitution and functioning of the Consultative Committees for various Ministries/Departments," brief record of discussions in the meetings is circulated to the Members of the respective Committee except in the case of the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of External Affairs and the Department of Atomic Energy.

There is no procedure laid down in regard to briefing the Press about the proceedings of the Consultative Committee meetings. The matter is left to the discretion of the Chairman of the Committee.

दिल्ली नगर निगम के प्राइमरी स्कूलों में फ्लाइंग क्लब खोलने के लिए सहायता

3483. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया**: क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम के प्राइमरी स्कूलों में फ्लाइंग क्लब खोलने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कितने धन की सहायता दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) दिल्ली में ऐसे कितने क्लब खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). निगम के प्राथमिक स्कूलों में फ्लाइंग क्लब खोलने की किसी भी योजना की जानकारी दिल्ली नगर निगम को नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इस प्रयोजन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव भी नहीं है।

कुतुब मीनार, दिल्ली पर प्रवेश शुल्क

3484. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया**: क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कुतुब मीनार पर चढ़ने के लिये जाने वाले 50 पैसे के प्रवेश शुल्क को हटाने का है; और

(ख) 1968-69 में प्रवेश शुल्क के रूप में कितना रुपया मिला ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) 82,115.80 रुपये।

दिल्ली में 'उर्दू घर' के निर्माण के लिये अनुदान

3485. **श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में 'उर्दू घर' के निर्माण के लिए कई लाख रुपये का अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) अन्य भाषाओं के लिये दी गई ऐसी सहायता की राशि कितनी है तथा इसका किन स्थानों के लिये उपयोग किया गया ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) और (ख). सिद्धान्त रूप में यह निर्णय लिया जा चुका है कि अन्जुमन तरक्की-उर्दू हिन्द, अलीगढ़ को दिल्ली में 'उर्दू घर' के निर्माण के लिए, निर्माण की लागत का 50% या 4 लाख रुपया—जो भी कम हो—वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में दिया जायेगा । यह अनुदान इस शर्त पर दिया जायगा कि अंजुमन-उर्दू घर में तरक्की-ए-उर्दू-बोर्ड जिसकी स्थापना, उर्दू में पुस्तकों तथा अन्य साहित्य के निर्माण के लिए इस मंत्रालय ने की है—को बिना किराए कार्यालय के लिए उपयुक्त और पर्याप्त स्थान देगा ।

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों की अवधि में भाषाओं के प्रचार और प्रसार में काम करने वाले विभिन्न स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को दी गई सहायता की राशि दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है :

विवरण

संगठन का नाम	भवन के लिए स्वीकृत किया गया अनुदान
	रुपये
1. मध्य प्रदेश राष्ट्र-भाषा प्रचार समिति, भोपाल	20,000
2. हिन्दी महाविद्यालय समिति (हिन्दी आर्ट कालेज, हैदराबाद)	1,85,000
3. असम राष्ट्र-भाषा प्रचार समिति, गोहाटी	45,000
4. मणिपुर हिन्दी परिषद्, मणिपुर	10,000
5. मैसूर रियासत हिन्दी प्रचार समिति, बँगलोर	40,000
6. स्वामी महिजानन्द संस्कृत हाई स्कूल पांडेपट्टी, बक्सर, शाहबाद (बिहार)	3,000
7. श्री अरविन्द सोसाइटी, पांडिचेरी	10,000
8. गुरुकुल झज्झर (हरियाणा)	5,000
9. मध्य नवगांग संस्कृत टोल, उरियांगांग डा० जि० नवगांग (असम)	1,000
10. श्री केदारनाथ महाविद्यालय बोधितपुर, जिला चमोली (उ० प्र०)	4,000
11. गांगानाथ झा अनुसंधान संस्थान, इलाहाबाद (उ० प्र०)	20,000
12. भारती संगम, नई दिल्ली को आडीटोरियम, संगोष्ठी हाल आदि के निर्माण के लिए लगभग 5 लाख रुपये का अनावर्त्ती अनुदान देने के एक प्रस्ताव पर भी अंतिम रूप से निर्णय हो चुका है ।	

Financial position of Delhi Transport Undertaking

3486. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in the Indian Express of the 16th July, 1970, the Delhi Transport Undertaking is financially on the verge of collapse;

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to such a situation; and

(c) Government's reaction to help make it a worth-while and profitable undertaking?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) It is a fact that the financial position of the Delhi Transport Undertaking is not satisfactory. The accumulated losses of the Undertaking as on 31-3-1970, are Rs. 859.49 lakhs. The liability (including liability on account of loan instalments and interest charges due to Central Government), on the same date, amounted to Rs. 751.36 lakhs.

(b) The reasons for the present financial position of the D. T. U. are given below:—

(i) Increased cost of operation over the years.

(ii) Non replacement of overaged buses; and

(iii) Uneconomic fare structure.

(c) The Government of India had given a loan of Rs. 130 lakhs to the Delhi Transport Undertaking on the 25th March, 1970, which was utilised by the Undertaking to acquire 50 single decker and 50 double decker buses. Deliveries are in progress and will be completed by December, 1970. A provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been made in the Central Government's budget for 1970-71 for loan assistance to the said Undertaking for the purchase of buses. The Undertaking has, accordingly, placed orders for 130 buses (30 double decker and 100 single deckers) which are expected to come on the road by the end of February, 1971. A further loan of Rs. 1 crore is being given to the Undertaking immediately which will enable them to purchase an additional 100 buses.

Reservation of Posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Cochin Port Trust

3487. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and category of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the Cochin Port Trust in the last two years;

(b) whether these posts have been filed up with candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4488/70].

Setting up of an Organisation for Development of Sports and Physical Education

3488. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered to set up a new organisation at the national level for the development of sports and physical education among the youth in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SOVIET UNION'S REPORTED RESISTANCE TO CORRECT INDIAN MAPS

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. R. K. Amin—absent Mr. Nath Pai.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External

Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Soviet Union's reported resistance to correct the Indian maps in the second volume of the Great Encylopaedia and its having continued to show the rein NEFA as part of Communist China."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): The first volume of the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia which cant out in April-May this year, showed in its political map of Asia, India's northern boundaries with China with a firm line which implied that the boundries were definite and delimited.

However, in the second volume of the same work which appeared later this year, about October 1970, boundaries between India and China in the western sector were clearly shown with broken or interrupted lines imply that the border was regarded as not settled.

The smaller edition of the Atlas Mira which appeared about the same time, also showed all the India-China boundaries with an interrupted or broken line.

To this extent there seemed to be an improvement in the Soviet position. (*Interruptions*). However, this is not still very satisfactory from our point of view and we have been pressing the Soviet authorities to take our views into account and effect further rectification of their maps.

As I have already told the House on the 9th of November during this Session, the Soviet Ambassador to New Delhi has assured us that the Soviet Union proposes to issue a new map of India.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur): When?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The Government hopes that the new map would take into account our views more fully.

SHRI NATH PAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of External Affairs, speaking in the House on the 3rd September this year, had this to assure the House with regard to this very grave matter which we are discussing presently. He said:

"The central thing that has emerged out of this discussion is the unanimous expression of view by this Parliament through its representatives belongling to different parties that all of us are united that this depiction of India-China border is something which is against our interest, and, therefore, all of us are unanimous in urging that is should be rectified."

This is how the Minister of External Affairs, on the 3rd September, tried to allay the genuine apprehensions of this House.

In this Session, Sir, on the 9th of November, a question was asked and the Minister replied on this very subject. The question was:

"Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state (a) whether Russia has refused to carry out corrections in their maps in which the Northern frontiers of India have been shown as Chinese Territory?"

The Minister stated in reply:

"No, Sir."

In part (b) of the same question, the Minister was asked about this:

"The reaction of Government of India on the outcome of their recent discussions with Russian Government on the subject."

After having said 'No, Sir' to part (a) of the question, he had this to say:

"On the contrary, the Soviet Government had assured us that they would give due consideration to our representations and views in the matter."

This reply might have been given unintentionally, but none-the-less, the Minister is guilty of misleading the House on a very grave issue. The Minister says in his statement:

"However, in the second volume of the same work which appeared later this year, about October, 1970, boundaries between India and China in the western sector were clearly shown with broken or interrupted lines implying that the border was regarded as not settled."

[Shri Nath Pai]

Sir, in the first place the insinuation is that this dotted line has been shown as a result of the recent representations made by the Government of India. Sir, I have my own copy of the World Atlas published by the Soviet Union on the 50th Anniversary of the Great Soviet Revolution. The dotted line, Sir, is not an achievement of the External Affairs Minister. In this very map of 1967, the boundary between India and China has been shown by a dotted line also. The most important point is this. It is claimed that the 1970 map in October shows a dotted line and therefore this is an improvement.

Mr. Speaker, it was not an easy thing for me to bring this heavy map. At page 105 and 106 this is shown. If you, Mr. Speaker, want to be convinced of the veracity of what I am saying, I request, you may cast a glance at it. There also that border has been shown on a dotted line. If I am right, is it not that the House is being misled—perhaps unintentionally?

Much has been made of the dotted line, the contention being that straight line shows a settled boundary and the dotted line shows an unsettled boundary. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the graver issue has been deliberately avoided from the House. Even the dotted line in the Soviet maps shows the Chinese claim with regard to the boundary and not the Indian alignments of the boundary, *vis-a-vis* China. These dotted lines have been appearing in the Soviet official maps since 1955.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was in the year 1955 that the Soviet Union officially presented a copy of the Atlas to the then President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad. It was in October, 1956 that the Government sent an *Aide Memoire* drawing the attention of the Soviet Union to the delineation of the Sino-Indian boundary favouring the Chinese position.

Between 1955 to this day,—if I am correct and if Government's statements are correct and accurate,—the Government have sent as many as 4 *Aide Memoires* and one protest note. I would only draw your attention to one such note. In this note, this is what the Government say:

> "The Embassy of India requests that a reply may kindly be sent to these representations about the depiction of India's northern frontier in Soviet maps and that instructions may be issued for the necessary correction to be made."

This was in 1958. Earlier, what did we say, after the map was presented to Dr. Rajendra Prasad? It was studied, and it took five months in the External Affairs Ministry to study it, and this was what very politely and very humbly and almost apologetically, the External Affairs Ministry wrote to the Soviet Union:

> "On examination, it is discovered that certain major discrepancies existed in the boundaries of India as shown in the Soviet Atlas and as officially approved by the Government of India."

This was the most polite, not to say apologetic, manner of conveying our displeasure.

During these fifteen years, I would like to know from External Affairs Minister whether the Soviet Union has given a written reply on one single occasion? If so, we would like to get a copy of that reply. This is my first question.

Then, I would like Government to reply to my second question. Regarding the so-called dotted line, is my contention right that it is not between us and China that the dotted line is used by the Soviet Union, but it is with regard to many other international frontiers? Secondly, the dotted line is not an achievement of the Government of India. It is a dotted line which has been in practice in the Soviet maps since 1967. Thirdly, is the dotted line not showing the Chinese claims?

Then, I want to raise some very important issues arising out of these replies. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India have made a systematic study to find out which are the countries in the world which in their official maps accept the Indian delineation of the border? May I know whether a systematic study has been so far made, after all the trouble of of the past twenty years, *vis-a-vis* our frontiers, to find out which are the countries which accept the Indian alignment of our

frontier and which reject it? Will the hon Minister today state exactly what the territory of India is? Will he agree with me that one indication of which are the friendly countries and which are not so friendly will be to find out which accept the totality of our territorial integrity in terms of the territory which we say is ours? Will he say which are the countries? Is it true that the UN maps accept Aksain Chin and NEFA and the McMahon line as the border between India and China? And does it not follow that the Soviet Union as a permanent member of the UN Security Council and as a friend of India should at least follow the UN maps? Does the Soviet refusal either to condescend to give a written reply or to alter the maps mean that the Soviet Union, contrary to all the assurances given in this House, does not either take our claims or our protests very seriously, and if so, how is this dangerous situation to be rectified? we were assured in these clarion words by the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry. I am quoting from the press versions of that day:

> "A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry mentioned at his weekly press conference today that the recent Soviet maps shown to the Foreign Secretary during his recent visit to Moscow were the most favourable that we have got from Russia."

When the Government of India will take that extraordinary position that the Soviet maps showing Chinese claims only with a dotted line are the most favourable to India, is it not accepting that the Chinese claims are the genuine claims and we have been talking rubbish when we say that China has been guilty of aggression? May I know when those protests were lodged, because during the past few months, no less than the President of India, the Prime Minister of India and the External Affairs Secretary went to the Soviet Union, and then we were assured in their own words, which I have just quoted, that the Soviet Union has accepted and promised to correct it? Does it take fifteen long years to correct it? Is not the cartographic aggression on a country nothing but a total disregard of our territorial integrity? Is the hon. Minister serious? I think he was when in his reply he said that Government were also equally concerned. If so, why this deviation in his reply which says that the Soviet Union's present position is an improvement? I hope he will take the submissions which I have made in the proper perspective and the seriousness with which I have submitted them, and try to enlighten this House on this matter.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: First of all, the hon. member has tried to create an impression as if I had either overstated the nature of our protest or the nature of the assurance. I have only one comment to make, that when he was reading the text of my reply which I gave on 9 November, he read out the first sentence but not the whole of it. . .

SHRI NATH PAI: I could not read the whole of his speech.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: That is of September; I am talking of 9th November.

He read out the first sentence but did not complete that reply. To complete it, I would read my reply. This is on 9 November, about which he complained that I had made some statement which, according to his judgment, is not a correct statement of facts.

The question put to me was:

> "(a) Whether Russia has refused to carry out corrections in their maps in which the northern frontiers of India have been shown as Chinese territory?"

My reply was:

> "(a) No, Sir."

Then:

> "(b) The reaction of the Government of India on the outcome of their recent discussions with the Russian Government on the subject."

My reply was:

> "(b) On the Contrary, the Soviet Government had assured us that they would give due considera-

[Shri Swaran Singh]

> tion to our representations and views in the matter. They have, through their Ambassador in Delhi, recently informed us that they are shortly going to publish a new map of India which will show the Sino-Indian border as an unsettled border."

This was the reply I gave on 9 November, and I stick to every word of what I said that day.

The present argument and the present long speech, very carefully worded and very nicely presented in the usual effective manner with which we are familiar so far as Shri Nath Pai is concerned, started on the premise as if this new map or the big volume he has produced was the map about which I made a reference in the last sentence of part (b) of my reply which I gave on 9 November.

SHRI NATH PAI: No, Sir.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I had said that through 'their Ambassador in Delhi they have informed us that they are shortly going to publish a new map of India which will show the Sino-Indian border as an unsettled border.' This is the main, substantive, part, and this assurance was given after these maps were published. So to contradict this assurance. . .

SHRI NATH PAI: No, I did not contradict. I said this is repeated in the last part of his reply. I did not contradict him on this issue.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I do not want to be interrupted.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Why not? This is an important issue.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This is my prerogative also. Today I have decided not to be provoked even by Shri Sondhi. I will try and answer as calmly as I can. If he is interested, by all means let him listen; if not, he can go on with his interruptions—I do not care.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: This is a weakness.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I know my weakness—and also my strength.

The main point is that on the 9 November I told the House that the 'Soviet Government through their Ambassador in Delhi have assured us that they will publish a new map', and there is no use in going into earlier maps which may have been published earlier to this assurance. He cannot contradict me on this assurance by relying on an earlier map. . .

SHRI NATH PAI: On a point of order. My submission was. . .

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Let me finish.

SHRI NATH PAI: Let me clarify; Otherwise, there will be confusion in the House.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: As a matter of fact, I should have raised a point of order when he was bringing in this earlier map which has nothing to do with my statement.

SHRI NATH PAI: I repeated very carefully that. . .

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I am in the hands of the House.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad): What is the hon. Minister trying to do, Sir? Browbeat you?

SHRI NATH PAI: Once again, either it is a case of genuine misunderstanding or deliberate misrepresentation. I did not accuse him of misleading us—the tape record may be played back—in the statement he made in November. I just sought to link it up with today's statement. The main thing we are charging him with misleading us—it is a very serious charge—is this.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already noted it.

SHRI NATH PAI: No, Sir. There is misrepresentation. That is now the House will never get at the truth of the matter.

In his statement today he says:

"However, in the second volume of the same work which appeared later this year, about October 1970, boundaries between India and China in the western sector were clearly shown. . . "

He says that the maps before October, 1970, were showing a straight line. I say this is not correct. I have got the Encyclopaedia with maps before 1970 also showing dotted line. To say that today the map is showing a dotted line is not a correct statement. This is my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI NATH PAI: He has totally misled the House.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would only appeal to the hon. Members. If they are whipping up an agitation, I cannot help it.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: This is a very serious innuendo.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: You are talking to your other friends who are trying to help you, I do not know whether they are helping or hindering you.

SHRI NATH PAI: I do not want anybody's help.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The main point is that the hon. Member read out the reply which I give on 9th November. Now he is saying that what I have said today again is something which is not correct. What have I said today. In the second paragraph I have said today:

". . . in the second volume of the same work which appeared later this year, about October 1970, boundaries between India and China in the western sector were clearly shown with broken or interrupted lines implying that the border was regarded as not settled."

And I stick to this statement. This is correct.

SHRI NATH PAI: I have a map showing the dotted line in 1967. Where is the improvement then?

MR. SPEAKER: Let him make the statement. Let us hear the whole statement. Why do you come in between?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The real thing is that they are not interested in understanding the facts, they are interested in trying to unearth something.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Very serious insinuations are being made by the Minister.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): This is a very serious allegation against the whole House, that we are not interested in understanding the facts. What do you mean by it?

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: We can tolerate his ignorance, but not his impudence.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: This kind of insiquation against all Members cannot be tolerated.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I know that hon. Members feel rather uncomfortable when certain home truths are uttered.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: What are the home truths?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): Because of the lack of truth.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Am I to answer the Jana Sangh queries or Mr. Nath Pai?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): You are answering the House (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): We want replies to the questions put.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The replies to the questions are straight. I have quoted the reply I gave on 9th November. That statement is absolutely correct. What I have stated today is again correct, because in the second volume the boundaries are shown in the western sector with broken or interrupted lines.

SHRI NATH PAI: How is it an improvement?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I am stating a fact which is correct. Where have I used the word "improvement"?

SHRI NATH PAI: "To this extent there seemed to be an improvement." This is in the statement, in the fourth paragraph.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is an improvement.

SHRI NATH PAI: You said: "Where have I used the word "improvement?"

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: If the hon. Members only want to go on interrupting, I cannot help it.

In all these maps, there are several pages, and there are different types of maps. If the hon. Member is interested in all the details, they cannot be gone into in this Question Hour.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is not Question Hour.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I will go on replying to questions as and when they are put.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है। उनको बताना चाहिए कि क्या इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: The House is interested in knowing this much from the Minister, how the dotted line is an improvement from the previous position. That is the point at issue. Let him clarify that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What he should have said is that the deterioration has been rectified.

SHRI NATH PAI: There is not even rectification.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: If the hon. Members go harping upon. . . (*Interruptions*) It is a very interesting spectacle that even on matters where the hon. Members themselves have devoted so much time and framed the questions, they are not hearing the other side but get up and pick up a word here or there and try to create a scene. . . (*Interruptions*) This matter was discussed in great detail. My statement in September when this matter was actually debated has been quoted and I had said there that the unanimous view that had been expressed would strengthen us in taking this matter up with the Soviet Union; we should then be able to press with them even more strongly that they should make corrections. This has yielded results because their Government, through their ambassador have assured us that they would issue a new map. That is a substantial achievement that we have got. These maps that are quoted are not maps which have been published after that assurance. I have made enquiries and I understand that the original material for these maps had gone to the Press sometime in April this year and the assurance was given to me on 8th November and I made a statement on 9th November. So, to say that these maps do not show that—obviously they will not show that because the material for those maps were sent to the press in April this year. Therefore, they cannot say that what I said was incorrect because these maps do not reflect what I said; it is something about which I cannot reply at all because my case is not that these maps reflect the correction. Is the House Interested in getting the correction or only in heckling me? If so they can go on. . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: In his reply he says that there is improvement. What is that improvement? That was the question put by Mr. Nath Pai? Are you satisfied that he has sufficiently explained the reasons why he took it as an improvement from the previous position?. . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He says that the maps relate to the past. His assurance to the House was on 9 November and then he said that the maps would be corrected. These were printed before that date. What is the difficulty?

SHRI NATH PAI: May I request you to go through the statement which was read out by him today? I shall refer to it soon

again: "However, in the second volume of the same work which appeared later this year, about October 1970. . . ."

MR. SPEAKER: He has mentioned just now the same point.

SHRI NATH PAI: I want to know whether the Encyclopaedia which is in the E. A. Ministry Library shows this dotted line or not? My second contention is that the dotted line is not a new thing; it has always been so. As a proof, this is the original map, the Soviet map which you may see if you like. If he does not want to say anything I shall leave it at that but I want to ask again: what happened to the specific question I asked?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: If detailed questions are put about our interpretation of maps and I try to explain them in detail again, we shall be spending a good deal of the time of the House going into interesting details; may be some argument is built against me and I give a counter argument. That is not the substantive point. The basic or substantive point is this. . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur): There has been no improvement.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: On 8 November the Soviet Government through their Ambassador have assured us that they would issue a new map. I find that I have made a statement here on 9 November. If you go on saying that the earlier statement that has been made or the earlier maps that have been published do not carry out this assurance, they can go on. Because, this was given to me in very clear terms that they will issue a new map. If they had satisfied us, there was no point in taking up the matter strongly with them. (*Interruption*)

Now, a large number of questions are put, which map or on which page and so on. I have got here some atlases. There are about 100 or 200 maps in this. But if he asks me to do research work as to what is the dotted line here—

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: You are paid by the people of India. Is research work to be dismissed as of no importance? (*Interruption*)

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: सोंधी साहब, जरा आराम से सुनिए।

I will refuse to be provoked even by the spring action which is on the seat of Shri Sondhi. The point is that he has got there a thicker volume. I have got here a slightly smaller volume. There are hundreds of maps. I am not interested in research work. I am interested in the substantive question. The substantive question is, the Soviet Union have assured us that they will issue a new map. I am not interested in going into the details as to what appears in this map or that map. That is the substantive point.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Sir, on a point of order.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Sir, on a point of order. Have you ruled out the other question put by Shri Nath Pai? It was a specific question. The Minister refused to answer that specific, relevant question. Of course, we are not satisfied with the reply that is given about the improvement. Perhaps he thinks that the assurance is also an improvement. But what about the other specific question?

SHRI NATH PAI: Has there been a written reply? On this issue, there have been four *aide memoires* and two protests so far as we know. Then, I will repeat the second question, a specific question. Have the Government ever received a written reply to all that we have conveyed by way of *aide memoires* and protest notes to the Soviet Union? What is the exact number of *aide memoirs* and protest notes that we have sent? And has there been on any occasion a written reply from the Soviet Union? That is the first question.

The second question is—

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Let me answer one by one. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: My reply to this question is in the negative. (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): The assurance given is an improvement!

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Guha, Please sit down.

SHRI NATH PAI: Is it the dotted line which the Chinese claim on Indian territory? Does this dotted line reflect the Chinese alignment and not the Indian alignment?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The dotted line does not meet our requirements and that is why we are proposing to them to change it. I am not going to enter into the details as to what it represents or what it does not represent. We are expecting that the new map will meet our view point. That is the substantive point.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): On a point of order.

SHRI NATH PAI: He said that the dotted line does not represent our claim. Why does he not say that the dotted line represents the Chinese line? (*Interruption*)

SHRI RANGA: Is he not obliged to give us an answer to the question which you have allowed? Mr. Swaran Singh, please be patient. You told us not to lose temper but you go on losing it. Here was a specific question which the Speaker has allowed. That was, is the dotted line the same or is approximate to the claim made by China? That was the question that was put. To the question whether this is what was indicated by China, there was no reply.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This is not something about which there should be this sort of feeling or suggestion. It is quite clear. I have said it clearly on the floor of the House when we discussed it in detail in September this year that there were Soviet maps which did show the Chinese line, that is, the Chinese line of claim was shown as a firm international boundary. The later improvement was, instead of showing it as a firm thing, they showed it as a dotted line indicating that it is in dispute.

SHRI RANGA: There was a deterioration and now that deterioration is removed.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: There is a deterioration from your angle because anything that improves the Soviet image from your point of view is deterioration.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Originally it was a dotted line. Two years later it turned into a solid line. This was no improvement. Six months later it became a dotted line. Can this be called improvement?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. You get up without my permission. There is no harm in asking for my permission as others do.

SHRI NATH PAI: Have the Government made a systematic study to find out which are the countries which have in their official maps shown the Indian position with regard to our frontiers and which are the countries which dispute it?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: On this issue, after this interest was shown, we have addressed all missions recently. The answers are coming in. I have not got a complete picture at the present moment.

SHRI NATH PAI: What, according to the Government of India, if it knows, is the exact territorial extension of India and which are the countries which accept this? I want to know the exact square miles of Indian territory. Which are the countries which have shown the Indian position. . .

MR. SPEAKER: He said he has asked for that information.

SHRI NATH PAI: The UN has published maps which accept our borders except Kashmir. Why does not the Soviet Union follow it?

MR. SPEAKER: This is what has been discussed all this time.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: On the question of the area of India, the House would no doubt recall there was a lengthy discussion and Mr. Chagla handled it. (*Interruption*). You are a heart case. Don't get excited.

SHRI NATH PAI: I plead guilty that where India's territorial integrity is concerned, I cannot be as indifferent as he is;

I am excited. Mr. Speaker, for 15 years, from 1957—you were not here then—we have been raising this issue. If you are not excited about India's frontiers, what will you be excited about?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This question of the area of India and the correct mention of it in UN documents was once discussed here at great length. I have no further information to add to that. About the general question of alignment shown in the maps of other countries, the present calling attention has nothing to do with it, because it only says "Soviet Union's reported resistance to correct the Indian maps in the second volume of the Great Encyclopaedia". To connect it with maps published by countries all over the world may be a very interesting thing, but I am not having a memory test to give you all the the information from my brain. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: These are relevant questions and he should have come prepared with the answer.

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनसोल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत के फ्रांटियर को लेकर जो मुल्क चाहे जैसा मानचित्र खींच सकता है और उसमें हमारी टेरीटरी की हिफाजत करने में भारत सरकार असमर्थ मालूम होती है। आज जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया मन्त्री महोदय की तरफ से यह बहुत अपोलोजेटिक है। इसमें कहा गया फर्स्ट पैराग्राफ में कि अप्रैल, मई में ग्रेट सोवियट इन्साइक्लोपीडिया में जो मानचित्र दिखाया गया

> ". . . northern boundaries with China with a firm line which implied that the boundaries were definite and delimited."

Then, if you look at the second para, it says:

> "However, in the second volume, of the same work which appeared later this year, about October, 1970, boundaries between India and China in the western sector were clearly shown with broken or interrupted lines."

The first edition was in April or May and the second in October.

अक्तूबर में कहा जाता है कि फिर वही बाउण्ड्री दिखलाई गई है—डाटेड लाइन्ज दिखलाकर। इस बीच हमारे प्रेसिडेन्ट सोवियत रूस गये, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री गईं, उन लोगों के साथ इसके बारे में बातचीत हुई। इसका अर्थ है कि पहला मैप और दूसरा मैप निकालने के बीच प्रेसिडेन्ट और प्राइम मिनिस्टर के साथ बातचीत हुई, पार्लियामेन्ट की तरफ से भी इसके बारे में प्रस्ताव पास किया गया, लेकिन उस पर भी इन्होंने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। इसलिये मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जब भी हमारे मंत्री महोदय हमें आश्वासन देते हैं कि सोवियत रूस फिर एक नया मैप निकालेगा—हमें उस पर विश्वास नहीं होता है। सोवियत रूस ने इसके बारे में अपना मत निश्चित कर लिया है, हमारी बाउण्ड्रीज के खिलाफ वे चीन की तरफदारी करेंगे—ऐसी हमको आशंका है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वे एपोलोजेटिक हैं, इसी लिये डाटेड-लाइन फर्म-लाइन के मुकाबले इम्प्रूवमेन्ट है। नाथ पाई जी को उन्होंने कहा—डोन्ट गेट एजीटेटेड—मैं उनसे पूछता हूं कि फर्म-लाइन से डाटेड-लाइन इम्प्रूवमेन्ट है, यह उन्होंने कहां से सीखा, किस एलजेबरा, अर्थमेटिक या इतिहास में है—इसका जवाब उनको देना चाहिये। मैं आपको बतला देना चाहता हूं कि मैप को लेकर यह जो इतना झगड़ा काल-एटेन्शन में चल रहा है, वह असली मैप नहीं है, वह आनेवाला है, कब आयेगा मैं नहीं बतला सकता। 9 नवम्बर को जो मेरा प्रश्न था, उसमें मैंने मांग की थी कि सोवियत रूस की तरफ से यह मैप सभा-पटल पर रखा जाय या सोवियत रूस की तरफ से निश्चित एशोरेंश लाई जाय, लेकिन कुछ नहीं लाया गया। इसलिये आज मैं उनके कहने पर विश्वास नहीं कर सकता। हम चाहते हैं कि सोवियत रूस की तरफ से कोई निश्चित स्टेटमेंट लाकर सभा-पटल पर रखा जाय, वरना हम यह समझेंगे कि पार्लियामेन्ट को धोखा देने के लिये यह स्टेटमेन्ट रखा गया है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have heard the speech. He did not put any question. After carefully listening to what he has said, I find he has asked me only one question as to whether the dotted line is an improvement on the firm line. It is an improvement on the firm line because the dotted line shows that the boundary is not settled. Therefore, from that point of view it is definitely an improvement.

AN HON. MEMBER: Imagination.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is not my imagination. It is international convention. It is also described in certain legends. If you do not want to accept it, you need not accept it.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: How did he get all this knowledge? He must have done some research.

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: सब बातें आप को नहीं बतला सकता हूं, सोंधी साहब, कुछ अपने पास भी रखनी है ।

He says that he does not believe that the assurances given by the Soviet Union would be adhered to by them. On that I can only say that I have sympathy with his suspicion. But while dealing with the government we have to accept the word of the government rather than proceed on suspicion. I cannot find remedies for suspicion.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली-सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी का आज का उत्तर सुनकर मेरा यह फर्म कनविक्शन हो गया है कि यह सरकार 15 साल के बाद भी नक्शों को ठीक नहीं करा सकी, उनमें कोई इम्प्रूवमेंट भी नहीं करा सकी और पूरी तरह से फेल्योर हो चुकी है । मैं सरकार पर चार्ज लगाता हूं कि इन्होंने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें फैक्ट्स को डेलीबेटली सप्रेस किया है और वे फैक्ट्स जो हिन्दोस्तान के विरोध में हैं उनको दबाने की कोशिश की गई है, रूस की चीज़ को, जो कि गलत है, उसको हाइलाइट करने की कोशिश की गई है, ठीक करने की कोशिश की गई है ।

मेरा पहला सवाल है कि जो डाटेड लाइन है, वह चाइनीज़ लाइन के हिसाब से है—ऐसा आपने अपने स्टेटमेन्ट में क्यों नहीं कहा ? एक एनसाइक्लोपीडिया अप्रैल-मई में निकला, जिसमें फर्म लाइन थी, उसके बाद अक्तूबर में निकला, जिसमें डाटेड लाइन है, लेकिन जो इन दोनों से पहले निकला था, जिसका हवाला नाथापाई जी ने दिया है, उसमें भी डाटेड लाइन थी तो पहले नकशे और इस अक्तूबर के नकशे में क्या अन्तर है, इसमें क्या इम्प्रूवमेन्ट है, कौन सी एचीवमेन्ट है—यह बात आपने अपने स्टेटमेन्ट में क्यों स्पष्ट नहीं की ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने नेशनल इन्टरेस्ट को सैक्रिफाइस किया है—This Minister is acting as a Russian stooge. I charge him.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Quite correct. Very good word.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: The word "stooge" is unparliamentary. It should be expunged.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: It is not unparliamentary. Here is another stooge speaking, Sir.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I am a stooge of the nation, of India. I am not like you.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सरकार ने, जब कौल साहब यहां आये, तो कहा कि अब जो नक्शा उन्होंने देखा है उसके हिसाब से हम यह कह सकते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के लिए बहुत ज्यादा सैटिस्फैक्ट्री है । क्या वह नक्शा साथ लाये थे ? वह नक्शा साथ नहीं लाये थे, नकशे की कापी लिए बगैर ऐसी बात कह दी गई है, कम से कम कापी तो रखनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन उसके बगैर ही प्रोपेगेण्डा कर दिया गया कि बिलकुल ठीक हो रहा है और हिन्दुस्तान की तसल्ली के मुताबिक हो रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो अधिकारी इस प्रकार की इर्रेस्पोंसिबल बात करे, उसके पास नक्शा भी नहीं है,

उसकी कापी भी नहीं है, उसके खिलाफ़ आपने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

तीसरा सवाल—आपने उनको प्रोटेस्ट नोट भेजा और जैसा नाथापाई जी ने कहा—एड-मैमायर्स भी चार भेजे—16 साल से यह कार्यवाही चल रही है, लेकिन रशियन गवर्नमेन्ट ने एक बार भी लिख कर नहीं दिया—क्या इसके पीछे कोई राज नहीं है ? मेरे ख्याल में यह डेलीबेट कांस्पिरेसी है, रशियन गवर्नमेन्ट कमिट नहीं करना चाहती है, हिन्दुस्तान की कास्ट पर चाइना को खुश करना चाहती है, आप को लारे-लप्पे में रखना चाहती है।

एक जगह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि अब हमारे लोगों को दूसरी गवर्नमेन्ट क्या कहती है, यह कहना बन्द कर देना चाहिए। लेकिन जो चीज 15 सालों से चल रही है, उसका जवाब लिखकर क्यों नहीं दिया जाता, क्या डिप्लोमेटिक एटीचूड है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि बहुत सी बातें एम्बेसेडर के जरिये कन्वे कराई जाती हैं, लेकिन इस मामले में तो 15 सालों से लगातार हमारे राष्ट्रपति, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री महोदया वहां जाती रही हैं, उन्होंने भी उनसे कहा, आपने भी उनको चिट्ठी लिखी, आप खुद भी वहां गये, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी लिखित जवाब क्यों नहीं मिला ? इसका मतलब—कुछ दाल में काला है, वे जान-बूझ कर लिखना नहीं चाहते, 16 साल तक उन्होंने लिखकर आपको कोई लैटर क्यों नहीं दिया। इसीलिए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी यह मांग थी कि एक व्हाइट पेपर ईशू होना चाहिए. क्योंकि हम कमिट कराना चाहते हैं—हम जानना चाहते हैं कि रूस के मामले में हम कहां हैं, नक्शों के बारे में, लड़ाई के सामान के बारे में, दूसरी चीजों के बारे में क्या स्थिति है।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है—मैं इनके आखरी सेन्टेन्स को पढ़ना चाहता हूं—

"The Government hopes that the new map would take into account our views more fully."

What is this 'more fully'?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mournfully.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह "मोर-फुली" क्या है ? इसका मतलब आप क्या लगाते हैं, आपकी कल्पना क्या है, यह आपकी मर्जी के मुताबिक होगा, कितना होगा, कितना नहीं होगा—इसका मतलब क्या है—यह बतलाइये। फुल्ली क्यों नहीं कहा, मोर फुल्ली क्यों कहा है ? इसका क्या मतलब है ?

मैं एक चीज और पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि रूस को देखते देखते और भी ईस्ट यूरोपियन कन्ट्रीज ने हमारे देश के नक्शे को गलत बनाया तो उसके लिए सरकार ने क्या किया है ?

आखरी बात यह है कि रूस की एन्साईक्लोपीडिया जो आपने पहले बन्द कर दी थी लेकिन उसके बाद नवम्बर में जो इन्साईक्लोपीडिया इश्यु हुई है वह भी ठीक तरह से नहीं बताती है तो क्या उसके ऊपर भी आप बैन लगायेंगे और इस देश में उसको भी नहीं आने देंगे ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: First of all, I would like to appeal to the hon. Member who belongs to the profession to which I also belonged once to be a little more responsible. I would like him to ponder seriously when he used an expression like "stooge". If I ware to hit back and say, he is a stooge of somebody, I know, he will resent it. But I resist the temptation. . . . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am sorry that expression should not have been used.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: When he used it, all of you thumped. . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I didn't.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is sickening to me to see Shri Vajpayee giving ovation to it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Nobody gave ovation.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Nobody gave ovation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We should not use such expressions in the House.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : स्टूज शब्द ठीक नहीं होगा, मैं मानता हूं लेकिन मेरी फीलिंग यह है कि आप देश के नेशनल इन्ट्रेस्ट को कुर्बान कर रहे हैं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I request the hon. Member to be a little more sober and a little more responsible. It is extremely irresponsible to use such a filthy expression which should normally be avoided even if you do not agree. . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is on account of your filthy action.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I want India to have friendly relations with all countries and more so with super powers. . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: But not at the cost of India.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : क्या ये हमसे ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तानी हैं ? हम इनसे ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तानी हैं। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . ये दुनिया-भर की स्मगलिंग करते हैं और डंडी मारते हैं। उल्टी उल्टी बातें करते हैं। जो फौज में शामिल होते हैं और कटते हैं उनको ये स्टूज बोलते हैं। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : स्मगलिंग में आपका हिस्सा होगा। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . ये इस देश की और इस देश की धरती को कुर्बान कर रहे हैं, इनको शर्म आनी चाहिए। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I take it that he has withdrawn that word.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह मगरमच्छ के नकली आंसू हैं। इनके बाप दादों ने कभी फौज नहीं देखी और पंजाब और हरियाणा के जवानों से बात करते हैं। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री रणधीर सिंह : क्या काबुल में गदहे नहीं होते और हरियाणा में तुम्हारे जैसे नहीं होते ? . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। इसमें हरियाणा, पंजाब और स्मगलिंग का कोई सवाल नहीं है। यह इर्रेलिवेन्ट है। आप बैठ जाइये। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह क्या बात हुई ? मिनिस्टर स्टूज, हम स्टूज और ये बड़े देशभक्त हैं ? बाकी सब स्टूज हैं ? . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरी पार्टी के मेम्बर श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त ने ऐसे शब्द का प्रयोग किया जो यद्यपि अनपार्लमेन्ट्री नहीं था लेकिन हमने उसको पसन्द नहीं किया और इसीलिए मैं एकदम खड़ा हो गया और यह कहा कि यह शब्द इस्तेमाल में नहीं लाना चाहिए था लेकिन रणधीर सिंह क्यों बिगड़ रहे हैं ? . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री रणधीर सिंह : ये मिनिस्टर को स्टूज बोलते हैं और मुझ को भी स्टूज बोलते हैं। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय जवाब देने के लिए काफी सशक्त हैं। इसमें आपकी मदद की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आप हमको गाली दिलवाते हैं अपने मेम्बरों से ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमें गाली दिलवाने की जरूरत नहीं है । जब गाली देनी होगी तो हम खुद देंगे । . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . .

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हम गाली नहीं देने देंगे—मैं एक बार नहीं दस बार कहता हूं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर यह बात है तो इन्होंने जो स्टूज शब्द कहा है वह बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है । . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . . ये समझते हैं कि हरियाणा से आये हैं तो क्या सारे सदन को सिर पर उठा लेंगे ? . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाईये ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: There should be a limit to such things. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: The Speaker alone can rebuke Members. Not even the Minister has any right to rebuke Members. If "stooge" was a wrong word, you, Sir, were the only person from whom everything was acceptable to us, but not from him. (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बदकिस्मती है कि जब मैं स्पीकर हूं तो इतने गरम आदमी इस पार्लमेन्ट में आ गए हैं । यह क्या बात है ? बड़ी मुश्किल बात है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर हमारा कोई मेम्बर गलती करता है तो हम कहते हैं कि उसने गलती की है लेकिन ये बैठे हुए हैं मिनिस्टर फार पार्लमेन्ट्री अफेयर्स, क्या ये अपने सदस्यों को नहीं रोक सकते हैं ? . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . .

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं इनकी धमकी में नहीं आऊंगा, कभी नहीं आऊंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . .

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: What is it that he is saying, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I would request you to sit down. Why don't you control your own Member?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: What is this going on?

MR. SPEAKER: When Mr. Vajpayee has expressed his regret, what is the sense in all this provocation from the other side? When he regrets the whole expression, what is the sense in other members getting up from this side unnecessarily disturbing the whole House?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): Is there no Leader of the House in this House, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: So far as I am concerned, Dada, it is very unfortunate.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: How is it that peace can be maintained in this House if there is no Leader of the House?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Sir, the first question that he asked was as to what was the reason for not saying this or saying that in that statement. You cannot ask about things which are not there but which he thought ought to be there. All the relevant information that I thought is essential has been given in the statement I have given. I am not answerable for what is not contained in that statement. That is a poor way of contradicting a person.

The second question he asked was: During this period why was no written reply given? I cannot answer that. I said that no reply was given. We are not happy. . . (*Interruptions*) Please wait. You can draw your own conclusion. But in international life—I will repeat what I said on an earlier occasion—both methods are well-known. Sometimes even the most important and most serious matters are conveyed through diplomatic channels not always in writing and the absence of anything in writing is not a matter upon which we should have any concern.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

He said, "What is meant by 'more fully'?" It is quite obvious that so far they had changed from the fixed boundary to a disputed boundary. Now we hope that our view-point which we have presented from time to time will be taken into consideration more fully. That is, partially it was taken into consideration before. Now it will be taken into consideration more fully. It is a simple English word. I do not know why Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta asked me a question about this. . . (*Interruptions*) Samar Guhaji, why do you join with the Jana Sangh in this? My English may be bad but Mr. Mody can very well correct my English. For me it is a foreign language. If he says it is bad English, I do not know. I can only plead that if Mr. Piloo Mody thinks it is bad English, it must be bad English because his English is definitely better than mine.

About the last question that he asked as to why other East European countries also have followed the soviet stand in this respect, I would like to say that there is no question of following the Soviet stand in this respect. I clarified the whole position when this matter was discussed in September. This is a legacy of pre-Independence period when the Soviet Union accepted the Chinese stand as against the British stand on the extent of the Indian territory. This has continued thereafter and this was there when the type of government in China was different and when the geo-political situation also was entirely different. It is not a question of the East European countries following the Soviet Line. From pre-independence period, a certain delineation of the then Cinese and the then British Indian territory was adopted by the Soviet Union and that has continued. Now we are making serious efforts to get this rectified.

13.00 hrs.

Towards the end, Sir, may I say, I am grateful to him for withdrawing that expression, but I do not want to be apologetic? It is our considered policy to have friendly relations with the United States of America, with the Soviet Union, and in fact, with all the countries of the world, more so, with the big powers and the super-powers, and we should not try to liquidate the goodwill and the friendship that has existed between these countries just because of argument on a particular issue. On basic economic matters and defence matters and in several political matters like Jammu and Kashmir we have consistently received support from the Soviet Union and this should not be liquidated by these irresponsible expressions that arose from the other side. Thank you.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT FUND COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report and Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the year 1968-69, together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (6) of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4480/70].

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Committee on Public Relations and Publicity in Public Undertakings (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4481/70].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1970, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th

November, 1970, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

13.02 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week Commencing from 7th December, 1970, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Discussion and voting on:—

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1968-69.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1970-71.

(3) Consideration of motions for modification of Nationalised Banks (Management and miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970.

(4) Consideration and passing of:—

The Newspaper Finance Corporation Bill, 1970.

The Air Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(5) Discussion on the Resolution tabled by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu and others seeking repeal of the West Bengal (Prevention of Violent Activities) Act, 1970, on Thursday, the 10th December, 1970.

(6) Further discussion on the motion regarding Report of Study Team on Prohibition at 5 p.m. on Thrusday, the 10th December, 1970.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): मंत्री महोदय द्वारा जो अगले सप्ताह के बिजनैस के बारे में घोषणा की गई है उसमें उनके हाउस में पेश होने की तारीखें नहीं बतलाई गई हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह सब बिजनैस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में आयेगा और माननीय सदस्य भी उस कमेटी में हैं वहां डिसाइड कर लीजियेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: पहले बिजनैस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पेश होने पर सदन् में बहस होती थी लेकिन अब मिनिस्टर के स्टेटमेंट पर बहस होने लगी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप वहां पर होंगे और भी सभी पार्टियों के होंगे और वहां हम लोग बात करके तय कर लेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: पहले तो मंत्री महोदय ने अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम के बारे में घोषणा कर दी और अब बिजनैस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी के लिए जो हमें कहा जा रहा है तो क्या बिजनैस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी के आधिकार में होगा कि वह उसमें फेरबदल या ऐडीशन कर सकते यदि हां तब तो ठीक है।

स्वर्गीय दीन दयाल उपाध्याय की हत्या के सम्बन्ध में चन्द्रचूड़ कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट आई है उस पर हम सदन में थोड़े समय की बहस चाहते हैं। वह बहस संसद् के इस सत्र के उठने के पहले होनी चाहिए चाहे अगले हफ्ते की जाय या उससे बाद में।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (देहली सदर): यह अलीगढ़ युनिवरसिटी का बिल बहुत दिनों से पड़ा है और वहां अलीगढ़ में उसके बारे में आन्दोलन हो रहा है तो यह जानबूझकर सरकार क्यों नहीं उसको लाना चाहती? मेरा कहना यह है कि उसको जल्दी सदन के सामने लाया जाय ताकि अलीगढ़ के लोगों को जो असन्तोष है वह खत्म हो जाय।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): There is an important matter pertaining to

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

the auditing of accounts to be transferred from New Delhi to abroad, like London and other places, which require incurring of enormous expenditure on the part of the Government of India. Once this decision is taken, there will be no way to rectify it. I trust, the hon. Minister will find some time to take up this very important matter. Why should work be transferred abroad, which can be done right here in New Delhi and which will result in enormous amount of wastage of foreign exchange which we need to preserve in this country?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां तीन, चार रोज पहले टैक्सटाइल मिलों के बारे में जो बहस हुई है वह अधूरी रह गयी है। यह टैक्सटाइल मिलों का जो मामला है वह एक बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। कई मिलें बंद हो रही हैं। यह सरकारी कानून के अनुसार मिलों को कहा गया था कि 50 प्रतिशत उत्पादन वह नियंत्रित कपड़े का करें। बिना कंट्रोल्ड वैराइटीज क्लाथ का वह बाद में करेंगे। उस नियम में परिवर्त्तन किया कि 25 प्रतिशत: वह बनायें लेकिन असल में मिलें नियंत्रित कपड़ा बिलकुल नहीं बना रही हैं। वह 6 पैसा प्रति मीटर जुर्माना देती हैं तो इस तरह से एक बहुत अहम सवाल मैं उठा रहा हूं। मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो इस तरह नियंत्रणों से छुटकारा पाने के लिए मिलों के द्वारा जुर्माना दिया जाता है ताकि जो आज एक मिल में अनियंत्रित कपड़ा वह बनाती है उस पर उनको चूंकि बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा होता है इसलिए वह 6 पैसा प्रति मीटर का जुर्माना देना उनके लिए मामूली बात है। इसलिए क्या सरकार फिर टैक्सटाइल के मामले में बहस करने का मौका अगले सप्ताह में सदन को देगी और साथ-साथ उसके बारे में कोई बयान सरकार सदन के सामने रक्खेगी जिससे कि यह जानकारी दें कि क्या 25 प्रतिशत: नियंत्रित कपड़ा बनाया जाता है और यदि नहीं बनाया जाता है तो कितना बनाया गया है और मिलों ने जुर्माना कितना दिया है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): A serious report has appeared in a weekly paper called *Janbani* of Calcutta in which it has been reported that very valuable curios, carpets and antiquities and rare paintings of the days of Warren Hastings and Bentinck are being removed from Raj Bhavan to Allahabad through a lady. I want to know whether this is correct. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the Question Hour when he can raise these issues.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: But this is the suggestion-hour. Is this not important? Immediately, I want that Government should make a stock-checking because this has come in the paper and the officers are saying so.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member does not give anything in writing for a discussion, but suddenly he gets up and brings in new matters here.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Am I not entitled to ask a question when very valuable historic curios are being removed?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the Question Hour when these things can be raised.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want that this matter should be discussed next week.

My second point is this. During the last session, the refugee rehabilitation question was not discussed and during this session, it has been agreed at the meeting of the advisory committee that the refugee rehabilitation question should be taken up during this session. I want to know from the hon. Minister when time is going to be fixed for it.

Yesterday, I had raised a point that one advocate appointed by the Government of West Bengal had threatened me and warned me of dire consequences for my issuing a statement about the irregularities committed by the Governor there. I want to know whether Government will allow the matter to be discussed on the floor of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him not use this time for all those matters.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): First of all, I would like to ask the hon. Minister to complete the discussion on the Cotton Textile Corporation which has not been concluded, because there are certain textile mills even in Kanpur which have been closed, and locked, and there are about 4000 workers who are idle. We want, therefore, that that discussion should be concluded and some solution should be found.

Secondly, yesterday, we requested that there should be some statement by the Minister of Labour and Employment on the impending strike of the jute workers in Calcutta, and in West Bengal, which starts on the 7th, that is, from Monday. Since it is very important, I would like you to ask the Labour Minister to make a statement.

Thirdly, we have been requesting the hon. Minister of Finance to make a statement in this House on a very important matter, namely the strike by all the Central Government employees, the pay strike, on the 30th of last month on the question of inadequate interim relief given to them.

Lastly—since the Defence Minister is here—I have been pleading in this House that nearly 7,000 Defence employees staying in various labour colonies are likely to be evicted within a week, though they have been authorised to stay in those clolonies. This may lead to an all-Kanpur strike. Though the Minister has taken action—he has written to the Chief Minister also—I would request the Minister to make a statement to allay the fears of the Defence employees so that they may give of their best in the matter of production.

Finally, about the reinstatement of Delhi policemen. Assurances have been given in this House about it. Some statement has to be made. They are now rotting in the streets.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kilaha): The question of the textile mills is very serious and this has not come up in the discussion. Therefore, that ought to be taken up. The textile mills, by and large, are not producing the standard cloth. Even though they have to pay penalty on that score, they find it beneficial to produce cloth of other quality on which they make a profit of 40-50 paise per metre. It is a very serious situation. Government controls are not working. Therefore, this has to be discussed as it is a very vital matter. The public is being harassed. In the city of Bombay where people get higher wages, they are able to buy the cloth, but in the mofussil people are not buying the cloth thick the mills are sending out. Therefore, there is a lull in the market. The traders are suffering and the public is suffering.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आगामी सप्ताह में जो विषय आयेंगे उन को आपने सुन लिया। क्या कहीं आपने देखा कि उसमें चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना का जिक्र है ? आगामी सप्ताह के बाद एक सप्ताह रह जायेगा। उसमें समय मिलेगा नहीं। सरकार ने उस पर पन्द्रह घंटे का समय रक्खा है। सरकार ने उसको दिखलाने के लिए रख दिया है। कागजात पर उसको रख दिया है लेकिन बहस नहीं चाहती। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इसकी सफाई कर दें और दो तीन दिन चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के लिए निश्चित करके उस पर बहस करायें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि न्यूजपेपर फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन पर भी बहस होगी। जब यह विधेयक पेश किया जायेगा, उस पर तो मैं आपत्ति उठाऊंगा ही, लेकिन साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आप उसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज दें। देखने में तो यह छोटा-सा विधेयक है लेकिन स्पष्ट रूप से यह विधेयक मोनोपोली प्रेस की मदद के लिए आ रहा है। जो न्यूजपेपर एन्क्वाएरी कमेटी की रिकमेन्डेशन है उसके खिलाफ सदन को गुमराह करके सरकार यहां पर विधेयक लाना चाहती है। इसलिए इसको सेलेक्ट में भेजा जाये।

तीसरी बात यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की ऐटमिक पालिसी शांति के लिए है, लेकिन जो ऐटमिक काम हो रहे हैं, जिनका उपयोग

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

कृषि के मामले में होना चाहिए उनका उपयोग उसके लिए तेज रफ्तार से नहीं हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार की ऐटमिक पालिसी पर भी यहां पर बहस हो।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़): आपको स्मरण होगा कि मैं पिछले चार शुक्रवारों से दोहरा रहा हूं कि आपने ही सदन में यह परम्परा डाली है कि अगर कोई मंत्री किसी समस्या के सम्बन्ध में आश्वासन दे तो पहले उसका वक्तव्य सदन में आना चाहिए यदि सदन चल रहा हो। श्री राम निवास मिर्धा ने श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में कहा था कि सरकार सारे कागजात जल्दी से जल्दी सदन के पटल पर रक्खेगी। समाचार-पत्रों में आया कि कैबिनेट की मीटिंग में यह सारी बातें डिस्कस हो चुकी हैं। लेकिन आज तक उनको सदन के पटल पर नहीं रक्खा गया। मैं आपके माध्यम से संसद्-कार्य मंत्री से कहूंगा कि मंत्री लोग जो आश्वासन दें उन्हें वह पूरा करें। सारे कागजात यहां पर रक्खे जाने चाहिएं और अगले सप्ताह उन पर बहस होनी चाहिए। वर्ना सरकार के मन में चोर है यह निश्चित रूप से सिद्ध हो जायेगा।

दूसरी बात मैं दल-बदल के संबंध में रखना चाहता हूं। इस सरकार की यह स्थिति है कि जब उनके पक्ष में दल-बदल होता है तब तो वह चुप हो जाते हैं, लेकिन जब उनके लोग दल बदल कर दूसरे दल में जाते हैं तब वह चौकन्ने हो जाते हैं और जल्दी से जल्दी बिल लाना चाहते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस विषय पर पार्लियामेन्ट को जल्दी से जल्दी कोई निर्णय लेना चाहिए। वर्षों से यह चर्चा चल रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि अगले सप्ताह इस पर अवश्य चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

अन्तिम बात यह है कि राज्य सभा को पीछे यह अवसर मिला कि आकाशवाणी की निष्पक्षता बनाये रखने के लिए वह उस पर चर्चा करे। लोक सभा में अभी तक इस पर चर्चा नहीं हो सकी। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम को अवसर दिया जाय कि आकाशवाणी के संबंध में हम भी अपनी राय दे सकें जिससे सरकार के इतने बड़े माध्यम का, जो जनता से संबंध रखता है, किसी दल विशेष से संबंध नहीं रखता, एक दल विशेष के हितों में उपयोग न हो सके।

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE (Arambagh): In connection with the most irregular conduct of the Governor of Bengal, my name was mentioned. I request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to fix the time to discuss it.

May I tell you briefly what he has done? A notice was issued by the Supreme Court of India to the Advocate Generals of different States to appear in the Princes' case.

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want the Minister to note down for discussion?

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: I have always taken very little time of the House.

The Advocate-General of West Bengal naturally was directed to appear before the Supereme Court. It has always been the uniform practice in the profession to which I belong, and I have some experience in the matter, that the standing counsel is always engaged to assist the Advocate-General. His name was put up before the Governor, but the Governor struck out the name of the standing counsel contrary to professional practice, and put the name of Mr. Siddrtha Shankar Ray in his place to assist as junior to the Advocate-General, and in the file he sanctioned his fees as 100GM per day, i.e., Rs. 1,600 per day. Is there any reason, other than the fact that Mr. Siddartha Shankar Ray belongs to the ruling party, why the professional conduct and practice was changed to suit the convenience of the Governor of West Bengal?

Apart from that, I will tell you where I have got the information from. I have got the information. . .

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to please listen to me? This is a report about the business for the next week. Some Members are saying that some matters and reports are pending and they should be discussed, but it is not a debating hour. No speeches.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: I have received the information. . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow this.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: I demand a debate on the conduct of the Governor next week. That is exactly what I want. I want a discussion on the conduct of the Governor next week, because this Governor, who has been imposed on Bengal, is making the life of the people of Bengal almost intolerable by his tomfoolery.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में बेकारी की समस्या बहुत जबर्दस्त हो गई है और हम लोग जो यहां बैठे हैं उनके लिए कुछ काम करना मुश्किल हो गया है। पढ़े बेकार, बेपढ़े बेकार इन सब की इस देश में इतनी जबर्दस्त समस्या हो गई है कि सरकार को सब काम बन्द करके इसको हल करना चाहिए, नहीं तो बिहार और सारा हिन्दुस्तान बंगाल जैसा हो जायेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार सीलिंग की बात कहती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किसानों के लिए क्या सीलिंग होगी और बड़े बड़े अफसरों, राष्ट्रपति, मिनिस्टरों और गवर्नरों के वास्ते आमदनी की क्या सीलिंग होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: स्पीकर को भी कहिये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: इस सदन में माननीय सदस्य अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं। मैक्सवैल ने जो किताब लिखी थी उसमें उन्होंने लिखा है जवाहरलालजी के बारे में कि जो अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं वह पुरानी अंग्रेजी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हम लोग अपनी भाषा में बोला करें। अंग्रेजी भाषा में बात करते हैं तो उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि गलत बात हम कर जाते हैं। यह जरूर है कि अंग्रेजी भाषा का हमें ज्ञान हो ताकि हम दूसरों की बात समझ सकें। लेकिन अंग्रेजी में हम बोलते हैं तो गलत बात कह जाते हैं और इसी का नतीजा है कि आपस में झगड़े हो जाते हैं और आज तक बोर्डर का फैसला नहीं हो पाया है। हमारे जो भाई इंग्लैंड में रहे हैं उनकी भी समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्यों हम अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं। लाला लाजपत राय ने कहा था. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कालिंग एटेंशन में भी भाषण, इसमें भी भाषण, हर चीज में भाषण।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: मैं दूसरी बात पर आ रहा हूं। आपकी तरफ से ऐसा होना चाहिए कि सदन में सभी लोगों को मौका मिले। कुछ लोग हैं जो लीडर हैं लेकिन जिनके पीछे एक भी नहीं है उनको ही बोलने का मौका मिले और हम जैसे जो लोग हैं, उनको न मिले तो यह ठीक नहीं है। सब को बराबर समय दिया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): I have only two points to make.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a respected leader. I have established a practice of moving on from here and not coming back. You will not, I hope, force me to break that convention.

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा): दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों पर आजकल मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। 11-12 सौ ये लोग हैं और उनमें सात सौ हरिजन हैं। सरकार ने वादा

[श्री राम चरण]

किया था कि इनके केसिस के बारे में जल्दी निर्णय हो जाएगा। अभी तक निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सत्र की समाप्ति से पहले उनके बारे में निर्णय हो जाना चाहिए।

शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की जो पार्लिमेन्टरी कमेटी है उसकी इलैक्शन के बारे में मैंने आपको तथा श्री रघु रामैया को भी पत्र लिखा था। उसके लिए इलैक्शन नहीं किया जा रहा है। यह सुना गया है कि तीन महीने उसकी लाइफ को एक्सटैंड किया जा रहा है. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इलैक्शन हो या न हो, यह यहां कैसे बात आती है।

श्री राम चरण: आपको मैंने पत्र लिखा, श्री रघु रामैया को लिखा लेकिन एकिनालिजमेंट तक नहीं आया। उस पार्लिमेन्टरी कमेटी के लिए जो इलैक्शन ड्यू है, वह जल्दी से जल्दी करा दिया जाना चाहिए। यह हम अनेक संसद सदस्यों की राय है।

SHRI RANGA: In regard to defections, there was a report that they would be ready with a Bill. Are they going to bring forward that Bill during this session?

Secondly, you were good enough to ask the Government whether parliament could meet for two more days? We should like some information about that.

Thirdly, we gave notice of our intention to raise a debate on wrong voting; we had some discussion also in your Chamber. Would we have a discussion on it?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: The point about defections was raised by both Acharya Rangaji and Shri Prakash Vir Shastriji; I think they know that the Prime Minister will be meeting the Leaders of the Opposition on the 10th, if I remember aright, at 6 p.m. in room No. 9 to discuss exactly this point. I think this morning a draft piece of legislation has been circulated to all leaders who had been invited to the meeting.

As regards the Fourth Plan, we would certainly put it down for discussion in the week commencing on the 14th. I did not mention it in my statement because this business-statement does not extend upto the 14th; I would have mentioned it next week. I am happy to say now that it will be discussed during the week beginning on the 14th.

Various other valuable suggestions have been made. In accordance with my usual practice I shall submit them to the various Ministers for consideration. . . (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये: उनके वक्तव्य के बारे में मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इसमें भी प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठना शुरू हो गया?

श्री मधु लिमये: प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर किसी भी समय उठाया जा सकता है। आप सुन लीजिये। इस पर निर्णय आप दीजिये, रघु रामैया जी को निर्णय देने का मौका न दें। आपका निर्णय हम मानेंगे, उनका नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप मेरा नहीं मान रहे हैं, उनका कैसे मानेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये: आपको तो हम मानते हैं। आपसे ही हम प्रार्थना कर रहे हैं। मंत्रियों की आदत हो गई है यह कहने की कि फलां सवाल इरेलेवेंट है, दी क्वेश्चन डज नाट एराइज। यह स्पीकर के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है कहना जिसको मन्त्री लोग अपने अधिकार में लेने लग गए हैं। इसलिए मेरी व्यवस्था पर आपको निर्णय देना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत पुराना सदस्य नहीं हूं लोक सभा का लेकिन चार पांच साल से मैं यहां हूं। पहले मैंने मन्त्री को देखा है कि जब इस तरह के सवाल उठाए जाते थे

तो संसद-कार्य मन्त्री पूर्ण अधिकार के साथ उसका जवाब देते थे । अब हमें ऐसा लगता है कि रघु रामैया जी का एक ही काम रह गया है कि जब वोटिंग का सवाल आता है तो इधर उधर दौड़ धूप करके लोगों को पकड़ कर लाकर वोटिंग के लिए खड़ा कर देना । बाकी इनके पास कोई अधिकार नही है । सदन की जो कार्रवाई है, उसका जो सरकारी हिस्सा है उसके ऊपर उनका नियंत्रण होना चाहिये और आधिकारिक रूप से उनको जवाब देना चाहिये । मैंने काटन मिल कारपोरेशन की चर्चा को आगे बढ़ाने के बारे में कहा है । इसमें उनके लिए क्या पूछने वाली बात है । आप क्या पोस्ट आफिस हैं ? मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि आप पोस्ट आफिस हैं तो इतने खर्चीले पोस्ट आफिस की हम को आवश्यकता नहीं है अगर पोस्ट आफिस हैं तो बहुत खर्चीले पोस्ट आफिस हैं । आप इस पर व्यवस्था दीजिये । आप इनको कहिये कि आइंदा के लिए वह ठीक ढंग से जवाब दिया करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: क्या व्यवस्था दूं, आप ही बताइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये: आप उनको कहिये कि पोस्ट आफिस बन कर काम न करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वक्त खींच खांच के लम्बा करना हो तो वह हो सकता है और उसमें व्यवस्था भी हो जाएगी । लेकिन व्यवस्था का सवाल कहां से इसमें आता है ? पिछली दफा भी मैंने इनसे कहा था कि एक आध दिन ज्यादा लिया जाए तो इन्होंने कहा अब करके कि नहीं, फिक्सड टाइम में खत्म हो जाएगा । एक बात मुझे कहनी है । सैटरडे को कोई भी बैठने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । जब नजदीक आता है तो सैटरडे ले लेते हैं । इस वास्ते मैंने यह खास तौर पर कह दिया है । फिक्सड टाइम में सब कुछ ले आएं तो ठीक है, इधर उधर खींच कर, एक घंटा ज्यादा बैठ कर, शाम को बैठ कर सुबह बैठ कर, लंच आवर में....

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: नहीं नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: लेकिन उसके बाद बैठना हो तो एक आध दिन बैठें । लेकिन यह कहते हैं कि 18 से पहले पहले हम खत्म कर लेंगे ।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have not finished. My name has been specifically mentioned. Of course, I have no right to give any ruling. That is the privilege of the Speaker. (*Interruption*)

I am mentioning in advance, wherever I know categorically that a certain discussion will be held. For instance, I have already stated that the Plan will be discussed. About the other matter, I have given even the date, where the meeting will be held, and even the time and the room number where it will be held. I am not a Kamadhenu or a dictator. If 50 items are received, all of a sudden, without consulting anybody, without consulting the Speaker or the Lok Sabha, how can I just say that such and such an item will be discussed on such and such a date? I am neither a dictator nor a Kamadhenu.

Now, I am coming to the more important points. Shri Samar Guha has raised a point. Yesterday he said that he was seriously threatened over the phone by a very responsible leader of the ruling Congress party. He further continued—I am quoting him:

> ". . . He is a member of the working committee of the ruling Congress and is its spokesman in West Bengal; because of my statement that has been issued by the *Indian Express* today, he has threatened me with dire consequences and I want to place it before you."

I have the authority of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray— obviously he is the person to whom Shri Samar Guha had referred— to say that the allegation that has been made by Shri Samar Guha yesterday in the House, that he threatened him with dire consequences, is not only untrue but wholly absurd,

[Shri Raghu Ramaiah]

and that he would like me to bring this to the notice of this House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is absolutely true. (*Interruption*)

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: The gentleman concerned is not here to defend himself.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not here to defend himself; therefore, his name need not be brought in again.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I can show it. This matter should be brought in for discussion in the House. (*Interruption*)

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Mr. Guha started reading from the *Indian Express*. Today a reference has been made by Mr. Amiyanath Bose. I have been told by Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray that the following are the facts and I want to mention them to the House. (*Interruptions*). Since you have raised it, I have a duty to convey the facts to the House.

The facts are that as regards the appearance of Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray in the Princes' Case, the Government of West Bengal— (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him finish. I know the type of point of order you raise.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: When I was trying to read a portion of the statement that appeared in the *Indian Express*, Mr. Randhir Singh and other members from the beginning to end tried to oppose me and did not allow me to continue, in spite of my ill health.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order; this is a counter-statement.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My statement was not allowed to be read by all the members. He was not got the right to make any statement. Let there be a debate. . .

MR. SPEAKER: This is no point of order.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: How can the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs read a statement given by somebody else?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am stating facts which have come to my knowledge I have a right to brief myself.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: Will you permit me, Sir, to say a word before you allow the minister to proceed? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You bring in names of officers and great men in public life who are not here to defend themselves. I cannot allow that bar to be erected there every day, people called, punished, reprimanded and hanged. After all, we should also act with some responsibility.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have not said anything against Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray. I have charged the Governor. Let the Governor's statement be placed before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank God, you did not charge him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I was not allowed to continue even for a minute yesterday.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। माननीय सदस्य किसी बाहर के व्यक्ति का बयान पढ़ रहे हैं। यहां पर किसी माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा यदि कुछ कहा गया हो, तो क्या उसके बाहरी व्यक्ति का बयान पढ़ा जा सकता है?

MR. SPEAKER: You should not read anybody else's statement.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Can't I brief myself and refresh my memory? Some figures are given. . . (*Interruptions*)

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सदस्यों से हाउस के बिजिनेस के बारे में राय ले रहे हैं। आपने उनको मना कर दिया है कि वे इस वक्त

दूसरे सवाल न उठायें । लेकिन माननीय मंत्री बिजिनेस के बारे में न कहकर दूसरी बातें कह रहे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: That matter about the business of the House is finished.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I will not read. My information is, Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray has been brought into this case because of his knowledge and not because of any political patronage. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He has got the right to reply.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Although he is entitled to a fee, he says he has not taken a single pie in this case.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is not true.

MR. SPEAKER: He should remember that I have to deal with many such cases.

श्री समर गुह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना यह है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति इस हाऊस के किसी सदस्य को थ्रेटन करता है, तो अगर आप उसको प्रोटेक्शन नहीं देंगे, तो कौन देगा ?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot give him a general licence to say anything he likes against anybody.

13.36 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH (Fatehpur): The Minister of State for Works and Housing informed the Lok Sabha on 23rd November that I was in arrears of rent. This statement has appeared in several newspapers and created an erroneous impression. I am not in arrears of a single pie for any of the accommodation I occupy, and I have never received a bill which I have not paid immediately. It is very wrong for a Minister to publicise lists of this kind without even checking from the Members concerned. A statement of this outside the precincts of this House would have been deemed defamatory. I would ask the hon. Minister to verify from his department whether any bill presented to me has remained unpaid, and I categorically state that I have received no bills for payment of any outstanding dues.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): In the case of Shri Sant Bux Singh, M.P., the bills for the recovery of rent are sent by the Directorate of Estates to the Pay and Accounts Officer, Lok Sabha Secretariat for recovery from his salary bills. The rent accounts of the Directorate of Estates showed a sum of Rs. 1,748.58 paise as outstanding against him for some months of the years 1967-68 and 1969-70. The bills for these months were sent to the Pay and Accounts Officer, Lok Sabha Secretariat, but intimation of recovery probably had not reached the Directorate. As such, the amounts were shown as outstanding against Shri Singh.

After Shri Singh raised this matter, following the reply to the Parliament question, the matter was examined in detail afresh, in consultation with the Pay and Accounts Officer, Lok Sabha. It is found that all the payments due had in fact been made by Shri Singh at various times during the years 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71. I regret that embarrassment has been caused to the hon. Member.

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN (East Delhi): Sir, what about the extension of the session?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think there will be any, because Government say they will adjust the business during the available time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, have you taken any decision about the **

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Why should it be mentioned in this fashion?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He mentions such things every day. . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Sir, such statements should not be allowed to be made here. They should be expunged.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There is nothing wrong. . .

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record; it will not form part of the record.

We will now adjourn for lunch till quarter to Three.

13.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Fifty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI *in the Chair*]

NEWSPAPER FINANCE CORPORATION BILL *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Sir, on behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Newspaper Finance Corporation for rendering financial assistance to small and medium newspapers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूं। आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यवाही पर जब मैं बोल रहा था उस वक्त भी मैंने कहा कि यह विधेयक स्माल न्यूजपेपर्स के नाम पर लाया जा रहा है लेकिन हकीकत में जो मोनोपली प्रेस हिन्दुस्तान के हैं उनकी मदद के लिए, उनके बढ़ावे के लिए है। इसमें कहा गया है स्टेटमेन्ट आफ आबजेक्ट्स में कि एन्क्वायरी कमेटी आन स्माल एन्ड मीडियम न्यूजपेपर्स ने जो रेकमेन्डेशन की उसके मुताबिक यह बिल लाया जा रहा है। आप यह रिपोर्ट एन्क्वायरी कमेटी आन स्माल एन्ड मीडियम न्यूजपेपर्स की देखें उसने जो सिफारिश की है उसमें स्माल न्यूजपेपर की परिभाषा दी है कि जिसका सर्कुलेशन नाट एक्सीडिंग 20,000 हो और साथ ही साथ यह 20,000 सर्कुलेशन का जो पेपर होगा वह जो कि चेन पेपर्स में नहीं है उसको स्माल एन्ड मीडियम न्यूजपेपर्स की परिभाषा दी गई है। और यह इस विधेयक में क्या कर रहे हैं, फिनांशियल मेमोरेन्डम में कहते हैं कि डज नाट एक्सीड 50,000 कापीज। यह इनकी परिभाषा है स्माल एन्ड मीडियम न्यूज पेपर की। अब 50,000 सर्कुलेशन का कौन अखबार दिल्ली का नहीं है? कौन अखबार 50 हजार से ऊपर सर्कुलेशन का है? यह मेरे पास लिस्ट है—हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स, इंडियन एक्सप्रेस, टाइम्स आफ इंडिया, इंडियन एक्सप्रेस (ए. पी.), ट्रिब्यून, इंडियन एक्सप्रेस (बम्बई), टाइम्स आफ इंडिया (बम्बई), यह सब के सब 50 हजार से नीचे के सर्कुलेशन के ही हैं। जब इस विधेयक के जरिए यह ग्रान्ट देंगे, लोन देंगे, असिस्टेंस देंगे तो यह जितने अखबार हैं इनको सब को इससे यह मदद करने जा रहे हैं। यह अगर छोटे अखबार हैं, हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स छोटा अखबार है तो बड़ा अखबार कौनसा है? यह 50 हजार के नीचे सर्कुलेशन वाले सब छोटे अखबार हैं तो बड़ा अखबार फिर कौन है? तो स्माल एन्ड मीडियम न्यूजपेपर्स के नाम पर हकीकत में सरकारी पैसे की लूट होने जा रही है और हिन्दुस्तान का जो बुर्जुआ येलो प्रेस है उसकी मदद के लिए यह विधेयक लाया जा रहा है।....

श्री विक्रम चंद महाजन (चम्बा) : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर, सभापति जी, इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर तो सिर्फ लीगल और कांस्टीट्यूशनल आबजेक्शन किए जा सकते हैं, उस पर बहस नहीं की जा सकती जैसी कि माननीय

* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 4-12-1970.

सदस्य कर रहे हैं । तो मेरा कहना यह है कि वह कोई लीगल या कांस्टीट्यूशनल आब-जेक्शन हो तो उठाएं ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री शिवचन्द्र झा कृपया संक्षेप में अपनी बात कह कर समाप्त करें ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि इस विधेयक को पहले तो इंट्रोड्यूस ही न करें और करें तो एक ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी को रेफर करें ताकि एन्क्वायरी कमेटी की जो रेकमेंडेशन है कि 20 हजार से ज्यादा सर्कुलेशन जिसकी न हो वह स्माल न्यूजपेपर में आता है उसके अनुसार प्रावधान इसमें किया जाय उसमें खास पावन्दी यह हो कि दस हजार से ऊपर सर्कुलेशन के जो अखबार हों उनको मदद नहीं होनी चाहिए । . . .

सभापति महोदय : यह आपत्ति जो आप को प्रकट करनी हो यह जब इस विधेयक पर विचार प्रारंभ हो तब विस्तार में कर सकते हैं । अभी तो केवल इंट्रोडक्शन की स्टेज है, अभी इस पर जो कहना है वह संक्षेप में कह दीजिए ।

श्री शिव चंद्र झा : मेरा कहना यह है कि जो रेकमेंडेशन है एन्क्वायरी कमेटी आन स्माल एन्ड मीडियम न्यूजपेपर्स की उसके अनुसार विधेयक यह लाएं । सदन को इस तरह से इस एन्क्वायरी कमेटी की सिफारिश के नाम पर गुमराह करते हुए उसकी आंख में यह धूल झोंक रहे हैं ।

दूसरी आपत्ति मेरी यह है कि इसमें कंसालिडेटेड फंड से पैसे लेंगे । अब यह कहेंगे कि बुलेटिन में निकल गया, लेकिन मैंने तो नहीं देखा कि कहीं उसमें राष्ट्रपत्ति की सिफारिश है जो कि संविधान के आर्टिकिल 173 के अनुसार होना जरूरी है । इन दो आपत्तियों की वजह से मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, a small newspaper has been defined in the Bill itself. I draw the attention of my hon. friend, Shri Shiv Chandra Jha, to p. 2, sub-clause (e) where a small newspaper has been defined:

> "Small newspaper" means a daily, bi-weekly, tri-weekly or weekly newspaper, the average circulation of which exceeds,—
>
> × × × ×
>
> (ii) in the case of a daily newspaper, five thousand copies, but does not exceed fifteen thousand copies."

Similarly, a medium newspaper has also been defined:

> "Medium newspaper" means a daily, bi-weekly, tri-weekly or weekly newspaper, the average circulation of which exceeds,—
>
> × × × ×
>
> (ii) in the case of a daily newspaper, fifteen thousand copies, but does not exceed in any case fifty thousand copies."

Therefore, my friend will agree with me that regarding the small and medium newspapers, the words used are the same as in the Press Commission's report. Therefore, it is not a question that it has been taken from a different context. This Bill is a product of the recommendations of the Press Council and my hon. friend will have sufficient chance to talk about it and I will meet his point when it comes up for regular discussion.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : सभापति महोदय, . . . ।

सभापति महोदय : अब प्रश्न यह है कि लघु और मध्यम समाचार-पत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये समाचार-पत्र वित्त निगम के स्थापन और उससे संशक्त या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

The motion was adopted.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.56 hrs.

INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): Sir I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Indian Medicine and the maintenance of a Central Register of Indian Medicine and for matters, connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

In this context, I would like to place a few important points before the Members of this hon. House. It was on the 27th December 1968 when the Indian Medicine and and Homoeopathists Central Council Bill was first introduced in the Rajya Sabha. Shri M. P. Bhargava, a Member of the Rajya Sabha, then moved a motion for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament. The Lok Sabha on 25th March, 1969 concurred in this motion. The Joint Committee consisting of 22 Members of the Lok Sabha and 11 Members of the Rajya Sabha considered at length the several provisions included in the Bill as introduced by the Government. The report of the Joint Committee has already been circulated to hon. Members who will observe that the Committee held 18 sittings and gave careful and detailed consideration to 132 memoranda, notes, etc., received by it. The Committee also heard the evidence tendered by 30 witnesses and arranged for two Study Groups, one to visit important Ayurvedic institutions in Kerala and the other to make an on-the-spot study of Gujarat Ayurvedic University, Jamnagar.

One of the important recommendations made by the Joint Committee relates to the exclusion of Homoeopathy from the scope of the Bill. The Committee recommended that for the proper growth and development of the three systems of Indian medicine, namely, Aurveda, Sidda, Unani and the Homoeopathy system of medicine, there should be two separate and independent Central Councils, one for the three systems of Indian medicine and the other for Homoeopathy and favoured two separate enactments for the purpose. The Rajya Sabha has concurred in this recommendation of the Joint Committee and they amended the Bill as introduced by the Government to provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Indian Medicine only. A separate Bill for the constitution of a Central Council for Homoeopathy is being introduced in the Rajya Sabha during the current session, failing which, it will be done in the Budget Session of 1971-72.

One of the important changes made by the Rajya Sabha in the Bill as reported by the Joint Committee relates to eligibility for election to the Central Council. As hon. Members are aware, there exist a large number of practitioners of Indian medicine who are enrolled on the State register of Indian medicine either by virtue of their being hereditary physicians or having learnt the profession under a Guru and not by virtue of Possessing qualifications after undergoing systematic training in a regular teaching institution. . .

सभापति महोदय: श्री मूर्ति, आप अपना भाषण फिर जारी रखें । अब 3 बजे से गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों की कार्यवाही आरम्भ होनी है ।

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15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House do agree with the Sixty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 'nd December, 1970."

सभापति महोदय : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ । प्रश्न है: "कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति के उनहत्तरवें प्रतिवेदन से, जो 2 दिसम्बर, 1970 को पेश किया गया था, सहमत है ।"

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION *Re.* PRICES OF ESSENTIAL ARTICLES—*Contd.*

सभापति महोदय : अब हम श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त के प्रस्ताव पर विचार आरम्भ करते हैं । इसके लिये दो घन्टे का समय निर्धारित हुआ है । श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त एक मिनट ले चुके हैं, अब वे अपना भाषण प्रारम्भ करें ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through this Resolution, I want to draw the attention of this House and of the country at large, to an issue which is assuming alarming proportions and which, in my opinion, next only to the question of Unemployment, is likely to have revolutionary repercussions in this country, both social and economic, unless some drastic measures are taken to solve this problem.

Sir, the fact that prices are rising and rising alarmingly, I don't think, is disputed by any body now.

Although the attitude of the Government in the past has been one of complacency and they have tried to give this House and the country various types of assurances which have all proved to be completely futile, within a few months of their having been made, now, however, it is admitted on all sides that a very very serious situation has developed; and Mr. Chavan has recently told the other House that in the year ending the 16th May, 1970. the index of whole-sale prices has gone up by 7.6 per cent, compared with the corresponding period last year.

These dry statistics and figures do not really portray the reality of the suffering which the common man and the poorer groups and the lower income groups in this country are suffering from, as a result of this price inflation.

I may also mention one thing which Mr. Chavan did not mention, that in the 8 year period, from 1961-62 to 1969-70, the same index of whole-sale prices has gone up by 71.5 per cent, which means, roughly speaking, that during these 8 years, the value of the Rupee has gone down up about 42 paise. The value of that one Rupee of 8 years ago, is now not more than 58 paise. Now, this does not of course seem to worry the Government very much.

I find here that only last May, when this subject was being discussed in this House, at that time, the Minister of Supply and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Khadilkar, in the course of his remarks said:

> ". . . Because of the nationalised banks in our control, it has become possible for the Government to exercise certain amount of vigilance, because, in our trading circles there is a bad tendency a sort of traditional thing, to corner things, by getting more credit from the banks.

The banks have exercised vigilance and control. That is what he told us. He went on to say:

> "The present time is a bit fortunate because by and large the foodgrains position is very satisfactory. Also, this was possible because of certain watchfu measures regarding fiscal matters and controlling credit mechanism that we adopted not to give scope for anti-social speculative activities. Because of these things, prices have remained more or less stable."

This is what Mr. Khadilkar said last May in this House. And, Sir, much more recently, in August, just 4 months ago, Mr. Chavan has assured the House:

> "It will be our duty to see that the poorer sections of society are not put to

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

any difficulty. So, as far as essential commodities are concerned, we have to be very watchful to see that the prices remain stable as reasonable as possible."

All these platitudes, complacent utterances and assurances have been rendered completely futile during the last two or three months by the galloping spiral of prices which we see now before us.

This wholesale index, as I have just mentioned, does not reflect at all the actual rise in the retail prices which the consumer has to pay, because as we all know, by the time these articles of common consumption reach the actual man at the bottom, the consumer, the prices go up several times more. Everybody knows that whereas the wholesale price index in November, 1970, that is, last month, compared with that in November, 1969, states that food articles had gone up by 6 per cent, manufactured articles by 7.8 per cent and industrial raw materials by 11 per cent, nevertheless, the fact of the matter is that the retail prices prevailing in the day-to-day market show a much more aggravated trend.

There are figures on record to show that in fact while the combined index of food articles wholesale shows a rise of only 6 per cent, in the market today, during the last one year, in the case of edible oils, it has gone up by 16.3 per cent, of milk and milk products by 14.2 per cent, of fruit and vegetables by 13.8 per cent, of coffee by 40.7 per cent, of potatoes by 64 per cent, of onions by 17.4 per cent, of banans by 16 per cent and so on. This list can be prolonged endlessly and these figures are not disputed, I think, by the Government at all.

We have to try to find out why this is happening. This is as far as food articles are concerned. Over a wide range of manufactured articles also, we find that the respective industries are pressing the Government hard. I do not think that the hon. Minister is very much interested in this, because I find him talking to a Minister and some other Members. May I request him, through you, Sir, to pay a little more attention to what I am saying? I find that Shri Vidya Charan Shukla is having a private conversation with Shri N. K. P. Salve, Shri Raghuramaiah and some others. . .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): We were talking about the hon. Member's resolution.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): This is very unfair. We were talking only about his resolution.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How can they talk about my resolution when they do not hear me?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): We have both a mouth and an ear.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhara): What about something to connect it, that is, the brain? That is missing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Government are always seeking to explain away these price rises in one of various traditional ways. One is that of blaming the workers and the farmers for not producing enough or of blaming the industrialists for asking for higher prices, and they do not admit that there is anything wrong with their own policy as such. I find here that Government are themselves directly responsible—I am talking only about the very recent period—for encouraging and instigating and approving price rises at the merest pressure exerted on them by certain industrial groups.

For example, from 20th July this year, it was the Government which sanctioned increases ranging from 4 per cent to 11 per cent in the selling prices of soaps of all kinds. They said that it was due to shortage of tallow. Something is always cooked up, some excuse or the other, and immediately the soap manufacturers came to the Government, and Government agreed that toilet soap, laundry soap and carbolic soap prices should be put up, and in the market, the prices which the consumer actually pays in the retail shops are much more than the

prices which are sanctioned. On 23 June this year, they put up the price of groundnut oil for the fourth time. In the course of a year, groundnut oil prices have been revised four times. This was sanctioned by Government. The prices of electric fans, ordinary ceiling or table fans, have earlier this year been put up with the approval of Government to a selling price which leaves a margin of profit over the cost of production of anything from 50 to 60 per cent to the manufacturers. Why have they done this? The cost of production of a fan is nothing very great nowadays. We know how much it is. A fan which costs Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 to manufacture is being allowed to be sold by Government in the market at anything between Rs. 125 to Rs. 130.

As far as cloth goes, it is better I quote the scripture and not myself. Here is the Financial Correspondent of *the Statesman* who on 24 November had pointed out that piece goods prices are at present 12 per cent higher than they were a fortnight ago and show an average increase of nearly 25 per cent over those at this time last year. This is about coarse cloth. Why is it happening? The Correspondent has got a very interesting explanation to give. He says:

> "It may be noted that the mill is required to produce a certain proportion of controlled cloth and is liable to pay a penalty on the shortfall of output of this category. But at current prices, the mills find it remunerative to pay the penalty and not produce the controlled cloth."

They rather prefer to pay the penalty and go on producing the higher-priced varieties, finer cloth, on which they can make a profit. There is a shortfall in the production of the cheaper varieties and the price of that goes up too. This is what the *Statesman* says.

Only yesterday in the other House, Shri B. R. Chavan, who is in the House now, said in reply to a question something which makes me apprehend that perhaps a rise in the prices of petroleum and petroleum products is also in the offing—very soon—because he has taken pains to say that a further rise in the prices of these products is not ruled out. It is under consideration.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): I am sorry my hon. friend has not properly understood what I said. He can refer to the proceedings. What I have said has not been correctly reported in the press. I said the matter is under examination and no decision on it has been taken. If somebody reports my boservations wrongly, I am not responsible for it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has not ruled out a price rise.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I said the whole matter is under examination.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is under consideration.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Does he know the petrol price at least today? Yesterday he said he did not know. Does he know today?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: When an hon. friend asked me yesterday, I said 'You know and I know'. He said 'I do not know; you tell me.' I said: ' I also do not know'.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Two foreign oil companies, Barmah-Shell and Caltex, have come forward to demand from Government an increase in price; they say that because the Government of Iran in Iran has increased its tax on crude oil, this crude being used by them in their refineries in this country, they should be permitted to pass that on to the consumer. Here not only in Burmah-Shell and Caltex refineries, but at Cochin also they use crude from Iran. They have also approached Government. They will have to pay in Iran 7 cents or so more. They want to pass that on to the consumer here. The Minister has only corroborated what I said. He said the whole matter is under consideration.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Under examination.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has not rejected it.

Therefore, in all these aspects, as I was saying, whether it be soap or groundnut oil or petroleum products or electric fans or cloth or any such thing, Government cannot stape its responsibility. It has every time succumbed to the pressure of the owners.

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Now the steel people are coming forward to ask for a price rise because of a wage rise for steel workers. The colliery-owners have come forward to say that they have to pay higher bonus or dearness allowance to the workers. Therefore, immediately prices must be put up and passed on to the consumer, as though they have got no margin within their profits, no cushion, to absorb any part of this increase and everything must be passed on to the consumer. Therefore, what I wish to say is that, apart from this aspect of the Government's policy, that is sanctioning price increases whenever demanded, the root cause of the whole thing is non-productive or unproductive expenditure of the Government. The Minister will come forward to say that wages, dearness allowance and so on of Central Government employees, which are revised from time to time, constitute and important part of this non-developmental expenditure. Only recently a paltry amount of interim relief per head was given to the Government employees, but it is shown as a big amount of Rs. 106 crores per year to be paid by the Government. I say with all sense of responsibility that as far as the Central Government employees are concerned, they do not want your dearness allowance or interim relief, but will you open fixed price shops for your Central Government employees where standard articles of every day consumption can be supplied to them at fixed prices? But that will not be done I know.

The strangest thing of all is that we were always told that if production went up, prices would come down. But the paradox of the present situation is that we have had four bumper harvests in a row in four successive years, and still prices have not come down. Even the *Times of India*, a paper which I think cannot be accused of being leftist, writes on the 14th November thus:

> "The irony of it is that the price spiral continues to climb inexorably despite four bumper harvests in a row. The Government has been trying to restrict deficit financing to the Rs. 225 crore limit set in the Budget this year. But the effect of this on the price level has been largely off-set by a very large increase in Bank credit to trade and small scale industry."

Of course, the *Times of India* would complain about the small scale industry getting credit. That we understand. That is their slant. The paper continues:

> "Likewise, the benefit flowing to the rural poor from the sharp fall in prices of bajra and other coarse grains have been largely nutralised by the spurt in the prices of kerosene, cooking oil, spices, tea and cloth. In fact, the all-India consumer price index for agricultural workers rose by 7.2 per cent between December 1969 and July last (1970) compared to an increase of only 6.3 per cent in the index of industrial labour."

So, it seems that this theory that if production goes up prices will automatically come down has been blown up by experience of life itself. And it should also be remembered that, despite this green revolution which is being so much trumpeted about, the net *per capita* availability of food-grains, which was 452.9 grammes in 1968, actually went down to 438 grammes in 1969. So, the real trouble is somewhere else.

The money supply is increasing out of all proportion. In the nine months from 31st March, 1969, to 9th January, 1970, money supply has increased by Rs. 326 corres. In the corresponding period of last year it increased by Rs. 96 crores only, but this year, after the nationalisation of the Banks and the Government control in theory atleast over the whole of Bank credit, money supply went up by Rs. 326 crores. This is a factor which is growing out of all proportion to the capacity of the economy to absorb. In the nine years from 1960-61 to 1969-70, the total amount of money supply has gone up from Rs. 2,868 crores to Rs. 6,353 crores. This is the basic cause of this inflation. It is very interesting to see what the position is about Bank credit after nationalisation. Between the 31st October last year and 30th June this year, Bank credit went up by Rs. 712 crores. In the previous year it was Rs. 475 crores. At the same time bank deposits' increased only by Rs. 390 crores whereas the previous year they had increased by Rs. 418 crores. Out of Rs. 712 crores increase in bank credit during this period, Rs. 189.30 crores had gone towards financing the procurement of foodgrains and Rs. 150

crores is locked up in sugar stocks. The fact of the matter is that although some bank credit has now become available to small scale industry and medium and small farmers previously they were getting nothing—it is a trickle. By and large this has not affected the preponderance of bank credit going in favour of what is politely referred to as trade and commerce. Bank credit has always been misused by these channels for speculation, cornering of stocks, hoarding and profiteering. Only the other day during the question hour we asked the Finance Minister Mr. Chavan whether he had got any machinery by which he could ensure that bank credit went to productive purposes for which it was supposed to be given, and is not in fact used or diverted for speculation or cornering. I could not follow much his reply because it was a throughly evasive reply. It was obvious that there was no such machinery. The Reserve Bank of India is not a Government Department; it should not be. It is supposed to be an autonomous organisation. But making a fetish of autonomy the Reserve Bank cannot be allowed to go in a direction completely contrary to the one formulated according to the social and economic objectives to which the Government is committed. It should not be a subservient department of the Government but it must be the tool of economic policy and must be made to function as such. The executives of the Reserve Bank must be people who have got some commitment to the social and economic objectives to which the Government has committed itself. Otherwise, what is happening? Certain policies and objectives are defined here and the Reserve Bank is following a totally different policy. Even in the case of commercial banks which had been nationalised, the persons who are left in charge of most of these banks— they were called custodians but the boards are going to be expended boards—the chairmen of those boards and many of the directors are the same old people who used to run the banks when they were in the private sector and their commitment is not to any of the economic objectives to which this Government is paying lip service but to big business; their loyalty is to big business. They have been left in charge of the nationalised sector of banking so that they can play havoc and sabotage it from within. If anything has to be done in this matter, some persons have to be removed and replaced by persons who at least see eye to eye with the policy which is to be carried out by the Government.

There is another question. Is it a fact or not that speculators and money lenders are now finding it more profitable to invest in industrial raw material? There has been a spurt in their prices; it is worth investigating to find out whether it is now more profitable for speculation to go into industrial raw materials market because it is virtually outside the control of the Reserve Bank.

In 1969-70 we find that these banks withdrew Rs. 102 crores from their investments in Government securities. This disinvestment took place in order to finance the channels of trade and commerces which is another name for speculation and profiteering. The Agricultural Price Commission set up by this Government—it is a thorny question and many friends are there who would object—had recommended in successively bumper harvests there should at least be some slight reduction or lowering in the procurement price of foodgrains. I am not talking about the support price. I am talking about the procurement price, but even that was ignored by the Government under pressure of these rich peasants, rich farmers who are the main gainers from the so-called green revolution. (*Interruption*) We know that in some parts of the country—nobody grudges that, money is pourng into the villages now, not to the poorer sections but to the wealthy, rich section.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी): गरीब किसान को तो अपना सामान बेच कर खरीदना पड़ता है। जो धनी किसान है वह ही पीछे जा कर, बाद में बेंचता है। वही उस समय बेचता है जब कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I believe Shri Bibhuti Mishra has an amendment tabled in his name, and as a senior Member of this House, he should not go on interrupting a Member junior to him. He must speak when his turn comes. (*Interruption*) In the name of diversion of credit to the agricultural sector,—what the Reserve Bank itself has politely called private stock-piling—private stock-piling is being further encouraged. Actual credit needs of the small farmers are

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

being neglected, and we have this paradox, that high foodgrain production is accompanied by high and rising prices.

Now, one thing, I forgot. Just excuse me. Here is the editorial by the *Statesman*, of all papers, which says :

> ". . . there are reasons for believing that bank managers in their anxiety to please their political mentors have not been discriminating in the choice of borrowers or the productiveness of their projects. The Reserve Bank should be able to undertake a quick survey of the extent of the diversion of credit for consumption or for holding commodity stocks for speculative purposes."

Of course, no such survey or anything of the kind is being done.

Finally, I would give a few suggestions which I think are essential as immediate measures for dealing with this problem. The first is, there should be a total freeze at least for some time on the expansion of money supply. There has been a disproportionate increase, and there cannot be a further fall in the internal value of our currency unless we are prepared for a really big economic disaster. Secondly, in order to bring out the black money—it is there, and everybody knows. and it is circulating in thousands and crores of rupees—the Government should be bold enough, as our neighbour, the Government of Ceylon, has been bold enough, to go in for demonetization and there should be strict control on the exchange of new notes for the existing ones. Thirdly, non-developmental governmental expenditure should be cut down. As far as it affects the Government employees, I have said that you should not make them scapegoats everytime by saying that "we want to pay them so much." If you are serious about it, come forward with constructive proposals for opening fixed price shops for the Government employees and then we will see how much economy can be worked out on this account.

Fourthly, the new rich in the villages, to whom my hon. friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra over there is very allergic, who have profited from the so-called green revolution should at least be now called upon to pay some tax on agricultural income. It is very necessary—

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): This is a very dangerous proposal. It is anti-kisan.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): That is wrong. We will not allow ou to do it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I know. Mr. Chairman, tears are shed here for which kisan? Kisans are not a homogeneous class. (*Interruption*) There are rich kisans and there are poor kisans. I know these very enthusiastic members of the ruling party who are jumping up—I know that they are champions of the rich peasants.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY: No.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Only this measure will check urban black money flowing into the rural sector which is beginning now. Black money is being diverted into the rural sector.

Fifthly, this bank credit police must be properly tightened up and its execution must be pur in the hands of such bank executives who are committed to this policy and not to those who are wedded to the interests of big business. Seventhly there should be deterrent punishment for hoarders and profiteers. Eighthly, the procurement prices of foodgrains should at least be reviewed and if production of foodgrains has to be increased, let it be done by the Government carrying out its commitment that all Government fallow lands and *benami* lands will be distributed for cultivation to those poorer peasants and farmers who are willing to cultivate them. Lastly, the executives of the Reserve Bank of India must not be allowed in the name of autonomy to run riot and do what they please. They must be made to conform to the social and economic objectives, to which this Government is committed.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: (Delhi Sadar): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for "effective measures be taken to hold the price-line"

substitute—

"dynamic changes be made in the

economic policy of the Government to achieve 10 per cent rate of growth so that essential articles of popular consumption may be avialable for all at reasonable rates" (1)

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI (Baghpat): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for "and demands that effective measures be taken to hold the price-line"

substitute—

"other than agricultural products and demands that effective measures be taken to check the increase in the prices of these commodities and to hold the prices of agricultural products at a fair level" (2)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

after "measures" *insert*—

"like control of deficit finance, etc."(3)

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for "demands that effective measures be taken to hold the price-line"

substitute—

"recommends that production of all essential goods of common use be stepped up, consumption of such articles be regulated and price control be enforced effectively."(4)

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I beg to move: That in the resolution,—

for "effective measures be taken to hold the price-line"

substitute—

"the Essential Commodities Act and other relevant laws in force be suitably modified to provide for a greater and stricter control by the appropriate Government on the regulation of prices of essential Commodities and to provide for a minimum of one year's rigorous imprisonment together with fine and a maximum of ten years' rigorous imprisonment together with fine for contravention of the provisions of the above mentioned laws, to curb the possibilities of an inflationary tendency."(6)

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

(i) *for* "views with grave concern the galloping prices"

substitute—

"takes note of the recent trend in the prices"; and

(ii) *for* "and demands that effective measures be taken to hold the price line"

substitute—

"and the measures already taken by the Government to check the trend and urges that all possible steps should be taken to ensure the maximum degree of restrain on increases in prices" (8)

सभापति महोदय: हमारे पास अब केवल डेढ़ घंटा शेष है। मन्त्री महोदय को भी उत्तर देना है, इसलिए बोलने वाले सदस्य थोड़ा संक्षेप में भाषण करें।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: दो घंटे में खत्म नहीं होगा। यह एक आवश्यक विषय है। इसके लिए आपको समय बढ़ाना पड़ेगा।

सभापति महोदय: देखेंगे। श्री पी. जी. सेन।

श्री प० गो० सेन (पूर्णिया): मैं आपका आभार मानता हूं कि आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने का समय दिया है। मैं दो चार प्वाइंट ही आपकी सेवा में रखना चाहता हूं। श्री इन्द्र जीत गुप्त ने बड़ी खूबी के साथ अपने रेजोल्यूशन को रखते हुए भाषण किया है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। लेकिन एक चीज

[श्री फ० गो० सेन]

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं। आज हम लोग इलैक्ट्रिक लाइट के नीचे बैठ कर काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन कैरोसीन आयल की किस को जरूरत है ? मैंने लिख कर भेजा था मन्त्री महोदय को इसके बारे में और उन्होंने कहा था कि जो सजेशन मैंने दी है, वह बहुत अच्छी सजेशन है, हम इसको एग्जैमिन करेंगे। मैंने कहा था कि जिस तरह से आपने पेट्रोल पम्प खोल रखे हैं उसी तरह से कैरोसीन आयल के पम्प आप नहीं खोल सकते हैं। उन्होंने हमारे लेटर को देखकर कहा कि बड़ा अच्छा सजेशन है, इसको हम एग्जेमिन करेंगे। आज तक उसके बाद मुझे उनका कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला है। क्या कर रहे हैं वह इसके बारे में, कुछ पता नहीं है। पता नहीं इसको रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया गया है. . .

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी (केन्द्रपाड़ा): किस काल में लिखा था ?

श्री फ० गो० सेन: लास्ट सेशन के पहले।

पैट्रोल आदि के दाम बढ़ गए हैं, यह इनका आंकड़ा है। हर चीज के दाम बढ़ गए हैं। यहां पर पार्लिमेंट ब्रांड चाय पहले 6 रुपये 56 पैसे में मिला करती थी और वह टिन में मिला करती थी। लेकिन अब कागज के डिब्बे में मिलती है और दाम भी ज्यादा देने पड़ते हैं और उसकी क्वालिटी भी उतनी अच्छी नहीं है। इसी तरह से जो सिगरेट का, बीड़ी का, तम्बाकू का, काफी का नशा करते हैं, उनको इन सब चीजों के दाम ज्यादा देने पड़ते हैं। इससे बड़ा असन्तोष फैल गया है। हमारी घर वाली ने तो कह दिया है कि इस महंगाई के कारण अब बाहर वालों को चाय सप्लाई नहीं हो सकेगी। जितनी भी कंज्यूमर गुड्ज हैं उनके दाम बढ़ गए हैं।

गांवों में सब से पहली चीज अगर है तो वह कैरोसीन आयल है। आज यह कहा जाता है कि जो नैचुरल खाद है, जो गोबर है, उसको भी जलाया जाता है। वे उसको जलाएंगे नहीं तो क्या करेंगे ? गोबर को वे रोशनी प्राप्त करने के काम में भी लाते हैं। एक लकड़ी लेकर उसके ऊपर गोबर लगा देते हैं और जब वह स्टिक कर जाता है तो उसको जला कर उससे रोशनी प्राप्त की जाती है। कैरोसीन आयल नहीं मिलता है तो वे लोग क्या करें। फर्टिलाइजर बना कर वे किस के लिए रखें ? उन लोगों के लिए रखें जो इम्पाला गाड़ी में चलते हैं, डाज गाड़ी में चलते हैं ?' लिन के पास मोटरें हैं ? (**इंटरप्शंज**) यहां पर स्माल कार के बारे में हल्ला हुआ था और कहा गया था कि इकोनोमी करो। नेहरू जी ने बड़ी कार का परित्याग करके छोटी एम्बेसेडर कार में जाना आरम्भ कर दिया था। जब यहां पर बहस हुई स्माल कार के बारे में तो क्या किसी ने यह बात कही कि इनके पिता जबकि एम्बेसेडर कार में चलते थे तो इनको क्यों इम्पाला कार में चलना चाहिये ? जिस ढंग से मंत्री और सरकार के दूसरे लोग रहते हैं, उसी ढंग से देश के पैसे वाले लोग रहना चाहते हैं। अगर मंत्री लोग इम्पाला रखते हैं, तो दूसरे लोग क्यों नहीं कोई फारेन कार रखना चाहेंगे ? जिन लोगों के पास ब्लैक मनी है, वे उसका क्या करें ? वे जानते हैं कि एम्बेसेडर अस्सी, नब्बे मील से अधिक तेज नहीं चल सकता है। वे सोचते हैं कि ये लोग मिनिस्टर बन कर बैठे हुए हैं, इनके पास पैसा नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी इनके पास इम्पाला कार है; तो जब हमारे पास पैसा है, तो हम क्यों न इम्पाला रखें।

इस बात का तो बहुत ध्यान रखा जाता है कि पेट्रोल की कमी न हो, वह घटिया न हो और उसकी कीमत ज्यादा न बढ़े, क्योंकि बड़े बड़े लोग उसका इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

लेकिन कैरोसीन न मिलने की शिकायत कोई नहीं करता है, जिसके कारण गरीब लोगों के घरों में दीया नहीं जलता है और उनको काऊ-डंग जलाना पड़ता है। अगर दिल्ली में कोयला न मिले, तो बहुत हल्ला किया जाता है। हर तरफ से इस बात की शिकायत की जाती है कि उसका भाव दस रुपये मन हो गया। लेकिन गरीब लोगों को ठीक दाम पर केरोसीन आयल उपलब्ध करने की बात कोई नहीं करता है। आज गरीब आदमी को सोलह औंस की बोतल डेढ़ दो रुपये में मिलती है। उसके लिए भी उसको खुशामद करनी पड़ती है। यह स्टेटिस्टिक्स का सवाल नहीं है। स्टेटिस्टिक्स से वास्तविक स्थिति का पता नहीं चल सकता है।

दवाओं की सब लोगों को जरूरत है, लेकिन क्या आज कोई गरीब आदमी एलोपैथिक ट्रीटमेंट करा सकता है? माननीय सदस्य कलेजे पर हाथ रख कर बतायें कि क्या आज सरकारी अस्पतालों में दवायें मिलती हैं। किसी भी एम० बी० बी० एस० डाक्टर के पास जाइये, वह कम से कम पच्चीस तीस रुपये की दवाओं का नुस्खा लिख देगा। इसका कारण यह है कि उसको भी इसमें कमीशन मिलता है। मैंने एक पेपर में देखा कि किसी गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाई ने मेडिकल एसिस्टेंस के अन्तर्गत बारह हजार रुपया लिया। एलोपैथिक दवायें इतनी महंगी हो गई हैं कि कोई गरीब आदमी उन्हें नहीं खरीद सकता है। इसलिए ज्यादातर गरीब लोग होमियोपैथिक या आयुर्वेदिक डिसपेंसरीज में जाते हैं। मैंने हैल्थ मिनिस्टर को लिखा कि रामकृष्ण मिशन की तरफ से लोगों में होमियोपैथिक दवायें बांटी जाती हैं, इसलिए सरकार उसको कुछ ग्रान्ट दे। सरकार ने उसको केवल पांच सौ रुपया दिया। पूर्णिया और असमिया मिशन के पास चालीस पचास हजार पेशेन्ट्स से अधिक हो जाते हैं। इस छोटी सी रकम से क्या होगा? जो एलोपैथिक दवायें खरीद सकते हैं, उनको और सुविधायें देने की बात की जाती है, लेकिन गरीब आदमियों को कोई सहायता नहीं दी जाती है। यह तो ऊपर से नीचे तक लूट है, फ्राड है। जैसा कि स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने कहा है, "व्हाट ए मास आफ फ्राड हैज गैदर्ड ओवर दि हैड आफ पुअर ह्यूमैनिटी"। गरीब लोगों को केरोसीन आयल न मिले, दवायें न मिलें, यह स्थिति ठीक नहीं है।

मैं माननीय सदस्य का आभार मानता हूं कि वह इस रेजोलूशन को यहां लाये हैं।

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah): Mr. Chairman, I am really grateful to the hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, for raising before this House a burning problem of the day. I will answer him by quoting what our great Prime Minister uttered in the Independence Day speech that was delivered by her at the Red Fort. This is quoted from *Socialist India* of the Indian National Congress. She said:—

> "We are today facing some big problems. Prices have increased. This is in fact a big problem. Also, there is the problem of unemployment. When the prices rise the people feel the pinch of it, particularly these who belong to the fixed income groups and also the workers. All these people feel great difficulty. I know this and I am very much worried on this account. But you have also to appreciate the fact that when a nation goes forward the prices go up to certain extent. It is our duty to see that the prices of essential commodities are stabilised and prevent them from rising. We have to strike a balance between the incomes and the prices. This is our duty."

About kisans she said—I am answering Shri Indrajit Gupta—

> "At the same time we know that when prices of foodgrains go down our peasants and those living in the rural areas are adversely affected, and to certain extent this adds to their burden."

The poorest of the poor, the peasentry, have been experiencing misery and suffering for centuries in this country. She goes on to say:—

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji]

"Therefore, we have to very carefully weigh every issue and then have to find a middle path so that if there is any suffering or misery, it should be evenly distributed, and that nobody suffers more than the others."

It has become the fashion with the Opposition to lay every blame at the door of the Government. Even Shri Indrajit Gupta is suffering from that. Is price rise a phenomenon only in India today ? I am quoting from *The Contemporary* November, issue. It says:

"The price-rise is not a new phenomenon in our country, nor is it an isolated problem without having any world context. It has, in fact, affected both developed and developing countries. Since the last World War, the prices of commodities have continued to rise inexorably."—

not only in India but in other parts of the world as well.

Then, I am quoting from *Soviet Review*. Shri Indrajit Gupta should have been present to listen to me.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): He is here.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: He is here. I am very happy about it.

Soviet Review, 8th September issue says criticizing the present economic policy of the USA:

"Whatever the method of calculation, the conclusion is inescapable that prices have been rising in the last three years, the annual rise ranging between 2.5 and 4.5 per cent."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What is the *per capita* income there?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: Have patience for a few minutes. It says further:

"This has completely confirmed the truth of the Marxist proposition that no regulatory measures by a government, no matter what planning element it may introduce into the capitalist economy, can overcome the spontaneity of the market and ensure a rapid economic growth and more complete and effective employment of resources of labour and capital without unleasing inflationary processes."

This is from *Soviet Review*.

This country is not pursuing the capitalist economy. We are trying to bring socialism in the country and develop it. We will do it in the socialist way so that the poorest of the poor can get the benefits of that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is all irrelevant.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: You can say that it is irrelevant, but it is relevant to me.

Then, Sir, I am very much aware of the colossal prbolem of unemployment in the country. I am just trying to quote from "Political and Economic Review" of the Indian National Congress (0) in which one of the Somanies, Shri G. D. Somani, says that this unemployment problem is very easy to solve. The caption reads: Unemployment Problem Grim but not Intractable. That means, Unemployment made easy. This is what is said by one of the great national leaders of the country.

The Finance Minister declared in the Rajya Sabha that there is rise in the wholesale price index by 6.8 per cent. He said, in the case of industrial raw materials, it has gone up by 11 per cent. I do not agree with the figures and statistics supplied by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta. I am not an economist. But I know, and it is a common knowledge to everyone, that there is a large amount of black money circulating in the country. I do accuse those friends—I am also a trade unionist—have we not taken to coercive methods and strikes to increase wages? I quite agree that price freeze and wage freeze could have been the answer. But that will not be so eacy. I say that the Government is fully aware of the problem and the Government will solve the problem in spite of the opposition.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no need to dole out all these figures and statistics in regard to the rise in prices, about the total quantity of money that is placed in the hands of the people, the money that is flowing from Nasik Press and the quantum of inflation from which we are all suffering, all these are known facts and admitted facts also.

My hon. friend, the Finance Minister, himself had admitted these facts before the Consultative Committee attached to his Ministry. My hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, has analysed the facts, from his side, as he would deem them to be, to prove his thesis. I am concerned now with the various points he has suggested to tackle this particular problem and one of them concerns the people for whom I have been working all these five decades.

My hon. friend thinks that, thanks to the green revolution, so many hundreds and thousands of crores of rupees are pouring down into the villages. In this, he is not alone. He is in the excellent company of the *Statesman* and the *Times of India*. The *Times of India* which is three-fourths Government paper and the *Statesman* which is supposed to stand for classes which are opposed to his party, all of them, are united in saying that the agricultural wealth tax should be imposed. They are only sorry it has not come to be implemented and they are also sorry that the incidence involved in it is not too high. I am here to tell my hon. friend that just as you have some workers known as skilled workers who are able to earn Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 a month, so also there might be and there are a few rich kisans. But they are very few, fewer than these workers who are getting salaries between Rs. 500-1000 And to make that a justification for the demand that the procurement price should be reduced is, according to me, an unconscionable demand. What would they say if, as my friend from Cong(I) just now said, there is a demand that wages should be frozen, their salaries should be frozen, there should be no more allowances given as Dearness Allowance, no more Interim Relief that has been offered on the recommendation of the Pay Commission by the Government and they should be completely cancelled and workers' salaries as well as wages should be reduced by 25%? Would they like it? They would not. Would they consider it a reasonable proposition? They would not. Would it be possible for them to remain as leaders of workers, or spokesmen of workers if they were to make such a proposal? It would not be possible. Similarly, they should understand also the difficulties of kisans. Let the Capitalist Press as well as the Communist Press and their champions and their columnists also realise one thing, that justice has got to be done to the agriculturists.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Exactly.

SHRI RANGA: My hon. friend took objection to Rs. 130 crores being locked up in sugar stocks. Is it going to lead to speculation? No. But would it be a productive thing to throw all the sugar into the Gangaji or the Yamunaji? It has got to be kept somewhere. Who is going to keep it in stock? Either the Government or the mill-owners. If the Government keeps it in stock, money would be locked up. If the mill-owners keep it in stock, money would be locked up. Why should they consider it an evil?

Similarly, he says the procurement prices are already high and there should not be a procurement price. But there should be a minimum wage. Quite right. But there should not be higher wages for anybodyelse. On the other hand, you want a minimum wage for the Class IV employees and at the same time higher wages for the higher cadre of workers. In that way, is it wrong that there should be a procurement price which should be economical? Is it not a fact that to-day wherever you go, you find at the paddy producing centres the prices are very low? There is the so-called procurement prices at which the Food Corporation is expected to purchase paddy but is not willing to purchase. Neither the mill-owners have come in. They are not willing to buy it, for two reasons. First, they want to get it at a lower price and make a higher profit and second, there is not sufficient credit offered by the banks. Therefore, they are not able to buy and pay the money to the Kisans, 90% of whom are small kisans with inadequate and uneconomic holdings and they demand money immediately for their produce to be sold or for their paddy to be sold. Very

[Shri Ranga]

soon wheat is coming into the market and that has got to be sold. If it is not sold immediately after harvest, either the factory-owners would be benefited or they would not know what to do with it and the price would go down.

You want more and more production. *Times of India*, *Statesman*, *Hindustan Times*, all these learned journals, powerful journals, financed by millionaires and multi millionaires, including the *Patriot* and supported by these friends also when it suits them, all these papers are not speaking. . . (*Interruptions*) I know. I do not wish to waste my time. They sit tightly on the necks of the Kisans. But what happens to these people? You want more production. Is it not, Sir? On the industrial front, are these people prepared to advise the workers and insist that the workers should not indulge in 'gheraos', in strikes, in go-slow processes and all these things which are responsible for the decline in production? What is happening in the country? While all these friends are busy in obstructing the growth of industrial production, crores of our kisans are busy working day and night and producing more and more. And what is the position to-day? Only, this morning. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI RANGA: That is the reason why we wanted more time.

They say it is Green Revolution. Now, everybody admits that to-day there is nearly twice, even thrice as much sugar production as there was 10 years ago. Now, sugar prices are coming down and production is going up. Wheat production will go up. Production of several other foodgrains also is going up. What does all this mean? While the industrial workers are being advised by our Communist friends, not to be so very keen on more and more production, the Kisans are there in our villages, who are producing more and more for the country and credit should be given to them and they should be helped, they should be encouraged and they should be applauded.

Instead of that, what is it that we see? The Government and the Communists are in link with each other. Government is imposing upon peasants more and more of taxes. My hon. friend from the Gong(O) has said that they tax even tobacco which the poor peasant chews and even betel leaf and *chunam* and *supari* which he takes. Our friends here are championing the cause of the industrial workers, but the cause of the Kisans is forgotten. Our Communist friends here are asking for the reduction of foodgrains prices. I say, it is all wrong.

What then is the solution? Now, my friend said: Bring down non-developmental expenditure. At the same time they say, not even one single worker should be retrenched. How can non-developmental expenditure be brought down? The Finance Minister said: yes, it is a right thing to do. His predecessor said that he would try to do it; he also failed. They say that some are bringing black money into the rural sector. I do not know where it comes from. The rural area is suffering for want of credit. Only the other day I was asking the Finance Minister to plough more and more money into our villages. If people from towns come and invest their money in villages, I welcome them. I am not against it. But, if it is black money, it is for the Government to tackle it. The cooperative banks are charging 9 to 10 per cent though the Reserve Bank is charging 11/2 per cent. These new *sowkars* must be eliminated.

Then my friend said: Punish the hoarders. Government is not able to tackle hoarding. He said, the new rich people in the villages must be taxed. Who are the new rich people? These Communist friends and this Government are now united in pressing the State Governments to reduce the ceiling. They say: Governmental lands should be distributed to the landless. We stand for that. But is that enough to tackle the problem? We want all the Government lands to be distributed, but not through the grabbing process which my hon. friends of the Communist party have started.

Sir, the object of our friends here seems to be to bring pressure upon the Government to see that the Reserve Bank is turned into a lame lamb. They say that they want it to be autonomous. At the same time they want the directors to be replaced. Recently they were trying to suborn the Supreme Court also. Now they are doing this in

respect of the Nationalised Banks. Who appoints these Directors? Who appoints these Governors? Is it not the Government which has given them some autonomy? After having appointed them, according to the constitution, we have given them some autonomy, and some freedom from day-to-day interference. But my hon. friends here want to get rid of that also, so that when the time comes for them, they could play mischief with that also.

16.00 hrs.

They want these nationalised banks. But the nationalised banks are also going to kotow before this Government, and they want the same thing to happen with the other banks also. I have no objection if they want to nationalise; let them nationalise whatever they like; let them nationalise themselves also. But this country is not going to allow this kind of a nostrum, if approved by any chance, of nationalising a particular industry, unless it is going to benefit the country. If it is going to benefit the country, I would be the first one to say that, all right, nationalise it, I have no objection. I was one of those few people who were responsible at one time, when we were laying down the policy, for nationalising the Imperial Bank of India and starting the State Bank. So, I am not going to fight shy of this, provided it can be proved that it is in the interests of the country. But so far as my hon. friends are concerned, nationalisation has become a kind of a devata. . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: A weapon of destruction.

SHRI RANGA:. . . and they will embrace her, and when they themselves come into power, there would be no question of nationalisation, because then the whole nation will be nationalised for the benefit of their party which would be the ruling party then. Surely, I cannot be a party to it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are waiting for that day.

SHRI RANGA: I would like my hon. friend to take this warning. Hands off the kisans! Hands off the agricultural masses! The agricultural masses in this country are not roaring with prosperity. On the other hand, they are running the risk of their prices being lowered and being brought down, just because they have been generous enough, patriotic enough and hard-working enough to produce more and more and give priority not to strikes, no to go-slow, not to non-co-operation, not to land ceilings or any of these things, but to producing more and more and more. The real solution for our ills, the biggest solution, is to produce more and more. I throw this challenge to my hon. friends. Let them join hands with our kisans in maximising production; in every sector or our social life and economy, let them join hands in increasing production, whether it be in industries or in commerce or even in the services. Let them exhort the Government servants to give an honest rupee's worth of work for every rupee that they are getting as Government servants. Similarly, in the case of industrial workers also, let them give up their present dictum and present political intrigue of sabotaging the social effort of our country and the economy of our country in the vain hope that they are entertaining some day, if possible earlier and if not, later, of themselves coming to power and then making a mince-meat of our democracy.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया): सभापति जी, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी को मैं बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहा था, उनके लिये मेरे दिल में बहुत ही आदर है। लेकिन वह बोलते-बोलते जब अन्त में आये और किसानों की बात उन्होंने शुरू की तो हमें ऐसा प्रतीत हुआ कि उनका जो राजनीतिक उद्देश्य है, उसी के अनुसार बोल रहे हैं, क्योंकि वह जिन पार्टी से सम्बन्धित हैं . . .

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: उसी की मदद से आप राज्य कर रहे हैं।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी: वह प्रौलिटेरियट रिवोल्यूशन में विश्वास करती है। उसका यह विश्वास नहीं है कि किसान भी कभी रेवोल्यूशन करेंगे, क्रान्ति करेंगे, राज्य करेंगे। इसीलिये चाहे एअर-इण्डिया के पांच हजार रुपये वेतन पानेवाले कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर जाय, जिसमें बहुत-सा इन्कम टैक्स फ्री भी

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

होता है, वे उस स्ट्राइक को भी सपोर्ट करेंगे, बैंकों के बड़े-बड़े आफिसर या ज्यादा तनख्वाह पानेवाले कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर जांय, वे उनको भी सपोर्ट करेंगे, इस तरह से चाहे जो भी स्ट्राइक हो, वे उसको सपोर्ट करेंगे, क्योंकि इनका विश्वास प्रोलिटेरियट सिस्टम में है, इनके ख्याल से वही दुनिया में रेवोल्यूशन ला सकता है . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

इसलिये मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि उन्होंने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही जो उनको नहीं करनी चाहिये, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को जो इस सिद्धान्त में विश्वास नहीं करते, समय रहते अब समझ लेना चाहिये कि प्रोलीटेरियट को आर्गेनाइज करना आसान है, क्योंकि आज कल उनके आर्गेनिजेशन को इकानामी पर बेस्ड मान लिया जाता है और उसके कई सौल्यूशन दे दिये जाते हैं । लेकिन किसानों की हालत इस देश में क्या है जिनकी कि आबादी 75 और 80 फीसदी है ? वे आज किस हालत में रहते हैं ? चूंकि उनके रहने का ढांचा ऐसा है जिसमें वे अपने को अच्छी तरह से आर्गेनाइज नहीं कर सकते हैं, वह वोकल नहीं हैं, शहरों में नहीं रह सकते हैं, अखबार उनकी दिक्कतों को छापते नहीं हैं या वे यहां तक पहुंच नहीं सकते हैं इसीलिए उनकी दिक्कतें जिस तरह से जनता के सामने आनी चाहिए वह नहीं आती है । असेम्बली या पार्लमेन्ट में भी जो उनके सदस्य हैं वह भी उतने बोकल नहीं हैं जितने कि दूसरे सदस्य हैं जो कि शहरों से आते हैं या जो मजदूरों में काम करते हैं । अगर यहां की प्रोसीडिंग्ज को उठाकर देखा जाये तो हर सेशन में जो सवालात होते हैं या जो बहस होती है उसमें मैं समझता हूं अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो कम से कम 50 फीसदी सवालात उन्हीं के हितों के लिए यहां पर किए जाते हैं या उन्हीं की समस्याओं पर डिस्कशन होता है लेकिन जहां तक किसानों के हितों का सवाल है वह कभी-कभी ही हमारे सामने आता है ।

मालूम नहीं उन्होंने इस बात को यहां पर कैसे कह दिया—वे तो बहुत समझदार और पण्डित आदमी है—कि गांवों में लोग धनी हो रहे हैं ? . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . इसलिए उनपर टैक्स लगना चाहिए । मैं उनसे एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं ? एक तरफ तो वहां पर जमीन की सीलिंग हो गई, हर प्रान्त में सीलिंग हो गई है । हो सकता है कि दो चार आदमी बेनामी जमीन रखने वाले रह गए हों जिनके पास अब भी बड़ी जमीनें हों । वैसे तो चारु मजूमदार के बारे में भी निकला है कि उनके यहां भी बेनामी जमीन निकल गई है । गवर्नमेन्ट उसके ऊपर कानूनी कार्यवाही भी नहीं कर सकती थी क्योंकि दूसरे के नाम से बेनामी किया हुआ था और सरकार को उसमें बड़े लिटीगेशन में जाना पड़ता । आज कुछ आमदनी बढ़ी है लेकिन रंगा जी ने बड़ी खूबी के साथ में उसको रखा है जिसको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं । आज सरकार को मालूम है और सारी जनता को मालूम है कि हर चीज का दाम उसकी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन के ऊपर जाता है । चाहे कपड़े का दाम हो, लोहा, सीमेन्ट या किसी भी चीज का दाम हो उसमें कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन और प्राफिट जोड़ करके और ट्रान्सपोर्टेशन वगैरह का हिसाब लगाकर उसकी कीमत तय की जाती है । मैं श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज तक, जितने भी सीरियल्स किसान पैदा करता है चाहे वह कैश क्राप हो या दूसरी क्राप हो, उसकी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन क्या है यह गवर्नमेन्ट को मालूम नहीं है और न इनको ही मालूम है । आज तक इस बात को नहीं निकाला गया कि रुई, ईख, चांवल या गेहूं का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन क्या है ? ट्रान्सपोर्टेशन वगैरह निकालने के बाद उसकी

कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन क्या आती है? आखिर उन लोगों को भी अपने बच्चे पढ़ाने पड़ते हैं। स्कूल की फीस बढ़ गई है। उनको भी अपने रहने के लिए मकान बनाना पड़ता है जिसमें कि ईंट, लोहा, सीमेन्ट और चूना, सभी की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं। इसी तरह से जितनी भी चीजें हैं, सब्जी, अंडा, मांस, मछली, इन सभी चीजों की कीमत बढ़ गई है। उस दिन यहां पर बहस हुई थी तो बनर्जी साहब भी बोले कि 15 और 16 रुपए किलो मछली बिक रही है। तो इन चीजों को केवल मजदूर ही नहीं खरीदता, किसान को भी इसी कीमत पर ये चीजें खरीदनी पड़ती है।

जो कीमतें बढ़ी हैं उनको रोकना चाहिए—इसमें किसी की दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि अगर यह कहा जाता है कि किसानों के पास पैसा आ गया है तो क्या आप यह तखमीना दे सकते हैं कि वह कितने किसान हैं जिनके पास पैसा आ गया है? . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . .

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त: वह चाहे एक परसेन्ट हों या दो परसेन्ट हों।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी: तो फिर आपको साथ में यह भी मांग करनी चाहिए कि जो पांच हजार या तीन हजार तनख्वाह पाने वाले लोग हैं, वह चाहे बैंकों में काम करते हों, रेलवे में करते हों या दूसरी जगहों पर काम करते हों, उनपर भी ज्यादा टैक्स लगना चाहिए। और यहां पर एम पीज को जो 51 रुपया मिलता है उस पर भी टैक्स लगाया जाना चाहिए। आप यह सब मांग कीजिए तो उसके बाद ही यह मांग भी कर सकते हैं। पीठा मीठा गप्प कड़ुआ कुड़वा थू न कीजिए। चूंकि किसान वोकल नहीं है और वह यहां तक पहुंच नहीं सकता है इसलिए उसके लिए ऐसी बात करना उचित नहीं होगा। मैं गवर्नमेन्ट को भी वार्निंग देना चाहता हूं कि अगर वह उन पर टैक्स लगाने की बात सोचेगी तो उसको समझ लेना चाहिए कि पहले से ही मजदूर आपके खिलाफ हैं, जो सरकारी नौकर हैं उनको भी आपने राइट दे दिया है कि अपनी यूनियन बना लें, वह भी आपके खिलाफ, लीडर लोग आपके खिलाफ, बिजनेस क्लास को दिन रात गाली दी जाती है इसलिए वे भी आपके खिलाफ, इस तरह से—सिर्फ लोवर क्लास और लोवर मिडिल क्लास ही रह गया है इसलिए क्या आप उनको भी अपने खिलाफ करना चाहते हैं?

इसलिए अपने प्रस्ताव में उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिया है मैं उसका घोर विरोध करता हूं। एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने बार बार इस बात को कहा है कि लोहे के मजदूरों का मेहनताना बढ़ा तो इतने करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा बढ़ गया, रेलवे में 37 करोड़ रुपया बढ़ गया तो इस संबंध में श्री इंद्रजीत गुप्ता ने जो सुझाव दिया है, मैं भी उसका समर्थन करता हूं कि आप फूड ग्रेन्स, कपड़ा और दूसरी तमाम चीजें मार्केट से ठीक दाम देकर खरीदिए और फिर उन चीजों को सब्सिडाइज करके मजदूरों को, किसानों को और सभी लोगों को दीजिए जैसे कि जापान और दूसरे देशों में होता है ताकि उनकी जो यह डिमांड्स हैं वह समाप्त हो जायें। बस इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना था।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): I find that this debate has now really converted itself into a tussle between the interests of the kisans and the workers. I think that it is a most unreal approach to the burning issue before us. It affects the whole country and all our countrymen, and especially it must be admitted that the middle class and the poorer classes are hard hit on account of spiralling prices. This debate has pinpointed the issue and we would expect a categorical reply from the Government as to what actually has been done to arrest the rise in prices, because in the Rajya Sabha, while making a detailed statement, the Finance Minister had this to say:

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"Government is fully alive to the situation and has taken all necessary steps for controlling the rise in prices."

So, we would like to know what steps, if at all, have actually been taken to control the prices.

The year 1970 can be called a year of inflation. If the policies that have been followed so far have resulted in anything, it is that the prices are competing with the rate of growth of the population. If you analyse the situation in the last fifteen years, you will find that along with the growth of the population, the price also has equally gone up. Every year the price increases and stability is achieved at a higher rate and the price never comes down. From that point of view, for the last so many years the rise in price has been phenomenal. The reasons for this phenomenal rise have already been pointed out and I would not like to go into them. Liberal money supply, credit policy and deficit financing are the three main reasons. What steps have they taken. That is the question because there is no dispute so far as this is concerned. We find that the estimates of plans and the cost of living and everything goes up in cost; the whole plan is upset. We read in the papers that there is tussle going on between the Planning Commission and the Finance Minister. A socialist Finance Minister is coming forward with a facile proposal that the Plan should be pruned because no resources are available. Is that a solution? Is that the way to approch the problem?

From the statistics before us I find that deficit financing has been higher last year by about Rs. 1500 crores. Have they taken steps to increase it or reduce it? Because it will be found that even on the current busy season it was Rs. 150 crores higher than last year. This in fact is an unprecedently high level. The State Governments except Andhra Pradesh have budgeted for a total deficit of Rs. 204 crores as against 146 crores for 1969-70. Our deficit financing in increasing. At the same time we find what sort of credit is given by the Reserve Bank; Shri Indrajit Gupta gave us the figures. Inspite of nationalisation of banks, credit has gone to the traditional credit-takers. Has it really benefited the small enterpreneurs? Who constituted the Reserve Bank today? It may be an autonomous organisation. If you see the board of directors; all the big capitalists and monopoly houses are represented on it. No wonder then that inspite of this tall talk of liberalisation of credit policy, we find that loans and advances had largely gone to the traditional sections which are responsible for black-marketing and monopoly hoarding in the country and all the ills that grow out of it. There is no check whatsoever. Mr. Ranga had pleaded the cause of big farmers. I have all sympathy for them; I agree with him and I join Mr. Tiwary and I also want to issue a warning. Because of lack of resources, let the Government not touch the farming class and the rural population and agricultural class which has suffered for ages; they have not come to a stage where they can be taxed further. When a person like Prof. Ranga says welcome to big capitalist farms in the rural sector, in whose interests have these industrialists and capitalists gone to the rural area and bought big areas and big gardens. It is black money which they have taken there and they will be worst exploiters of the poor kisans. . . (*Interruptions*) How does he reconcile these two positions? One cannot plead the case of the small farmer as well as say capitalist farmers also should be there.

SHRI RANGA: You have got the ceiling Act and there cannot be any capitalist farmer.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY Where has it been implemented? He is very much perturbed about land grab. If he goes deep really into the existing rural society, even after all this tall talk of ceiling and all that, what is the position of the landless labour and the small farmer? If he were Ranga of the past and not the President of the Swatantra Party, he will join all those who are indulging in these activities of so-called land grab, if he is really a kisan. Because actually the same pattern is there. The ceiling law is there only in name, in the legislature. It has never been implemented anywhere. Is it not a fact that still there are persons who own thousands of acres of land. Can he deny that?

SHRI RANGA: Who is responsible for that?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Your own Swantra party. I do not want to go into this political question. But it is a fact. The fact remains that the ceiling law has not been implemented, and legislation has been on the higher scale; it needs to be lowered, and for that, if he stands for the poor kisans, he should join us to fight against the big farmers. (*Interruption*)

SHRI RANGA: Why do you pose the question today if you stand for kisans? I have stood for kisans long before you came into public life.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I would not like to quarrel with my colleague in this matter. The All-India Kisan Sabha was formed in 1933, and we all became members of it. We made him President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, in 1935. Probably he has left his old past after he joined the Swatantra party. He has forgotten it. (*Interruption*).

SHRI RANGA: Do not forget yourself.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I was only pointing out to Mr. Ranga and his friends that for the misery of the small kisans, the big farmers whom he is welcoming are as much responsible as the capitalists and the hoarders. That is my grouse.

SHRI RANGA: I am not representing them at all.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: You may not be, but you are pleading their cause. That is what I say.

SHRI RANGA: Not at all.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I would like to know what steps have been taken in this direction. The Government must come out with a statement on this issue. Secondly, about production; the theory is if there is increase in production, then automatically there is a fall in price. Has not the production of foodgrains risen skyhigh now? We shall at least have the food problem solved. But whatever prices are being fixed for the kisan, the Kisan never gets the benefit. As has been rightly pointed out, at no time have they fixed any price for agricultural products on the basis of the cost of production. Never. They announced some procedure. But actually, has the State Trading Corporation at any time intervened to purchase at the price they have fixed for the kisan at the time of harvest? No. After the things have gone from the hands of the kisans, the prices go up and the middlemen ultimately get the advantage or the benefits. So, the price policy has never benefited the kisans at all.

In this position, what I want is a price and income policy. I am not in favour of the wage-freeze cry that has been raised, because it is a wrong assessment of the whole economic policy—to talk of freezing of wages when you have no rational price and income policy, which would be the real solution. Can you justify a wage-freeze when you are talking of curbing expenditure—

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: When you have rung the bell, I have to hurry up. Can this Government justify it on any account?

I will mention one or two cases. I would like to know how much has been spent on beautifying Delhi. Is it developmental expenditure or productive expenditure? How much has actually been spent? We have sent about 1,20,000 persons, who have been allowed to visit the Osaka Expo in Japan.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is for developmental purposes.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Is it developmental or promotional expenditure to check the prices? (*Interruption*) The Ministries are fighting for expansion, and among the Ministries there is a regular race for which the Planning Commission is now worried. Every ministry wants to have new schemes of expansion without caring really whether it fits into the present schemes of things or not.

I want to know what has actually been done to implement the recommendations of the Committees of Parliament and the defects pointed out by audit year after year. If those regulations are implemented, there

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will certainly be a great reduction in the expenditure side. In spite of the fact that they have in their hands powers to regulate credit, moneysupply, etc., they have not taken any steps to come to the aid of the poor and the middle-class people who are really suffering on account of rise in prices. On that, there is no dispute. I would like Government to come forward with a statement giving the reasons for their failure and what they propose to do in future to arrest this inflation.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं । जिन लोगों ने एमेन्डमेन्ट्स दिए हैं उनको मौका नहीं मिलेगा ? बिलों में ऐसा होता है कि जो एमेन्डमेन्ट देते हैं, उनको पहले बुलाया जाता है । कोई कायदा तो बनना चाहिए । बीस बरस के बाद भी क्या ऐसी ही हालत रहेगी ?

सभापति महोदय : यह कोई आवश्यक नहीं है कि जो संशोधन देते हैं उनको बोलने का अवसर भी मिल ही जाए । पर यह बात जरूर है कि इनके बाद आपका ही नम्बर आ रहा है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जो सदस्य मेहनत करके एमेन्डमेन्ट्स देते हैं, उनके वास्ते कुछ तो कायदा होना चाहिए । बिलों में जैसा आप करते हैं, वैसे यहां भी करें ।

सभापति महोदय : आप तो सदन के पुराने सदस्य हैं । आप तो यहां की परम्पराओं से परिचित हैं । संशोधन देने का अभिप्राय यह नहीं होता है कि उसको भाषण करने के लिए अवश्य बुलाया जाए ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : हमारे देश में चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं । इसका मुख्य कारण सरकार की गलत आर्थिक नीतियां हैं । इन गलत आर्थिक नीतियों के कारण आज तक एक साल भी ऐसा नहीं गुजरा है 22 साल में जब चीजों के दाम न बढ़े हों ।

मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए घेराव नहीं होना चाहिए और इस प्रकार की वायोलेन्ट एक्टिविटीज़ नहीं होनी चाहिए । लेकिन मैं इस बात का भी विरोध करता हूं कि किसी प्रकार का रिट्रेंचमेंट या वेज फ्रीज़ हो । इस तरह की कोई भी चीज़ सरकार को नहीं करनी चाहिए । यह सरकार गरीब लोगों के हितों की रक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी लेती है । लेकिन पिछले एक साल से इस नारे को तेज़ी से और जोर से लगाया गया है । लेकिन पिछले एक साल में जितने इस सरकार की नीतियों के कारण से मूल्यों के बढ़ने के कारण गरीब लोगों को पीसा गया है, पिछले 22 साल में कभी नहीं पीसा गया है । उन्हीं की पिसाई पिछले एक साल में उतनी हुई है जितनी पिछले 22 साल में नहीं हुई थी ।

मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि होलसेल प्राइस इंडैक्स पांच प्रतिशत बढ़ा है । होलसेल प्राइस इंडैक्स इमैजनरी है, इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है । लेकिन कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस इंडैक्स कितना बढ़ा है, यह भी तो आप बताएं । जो चीजें सर्व साधारण आदमी इस्तेमाल करता है, जो उसके शरीर और आत्मा को इकट्ठा रखने के लिए जरूरी होती हैं, उनकी कीमतें कितनी बढ़ी हैं ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन चीजों को सर्व साधारण आदमी इस्तेमाल करता है, बजट से लेकर आज तक पिछले नौ महीनों में उनके दाम करीब बीस और पच्चीस प्रतिशत के बीच बढ़े हैं । आज सुबह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि बाकी देशों में भी कीमतें बढ रही हैं और जो डिवेलेपिंग देश होते हैं, उनमें तो कीमतें बढ़ती ही हैं । मैंने कुछ देशों के आंकड़े एकत्र किए हैं । उनसे पता चलता है कि जितनी मात्रा में हमारे देश में कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, दुनिया में दो देशों को छोड़कर कहीं भी इतनी कीमतें नहीं बढ़ी हैं । हमारे यहां 1964-65 से लेकर 1968-69 तक कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस इन्डैक्स आन एन एवेज 8 9 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है,

जबकि सिलोन में जो हमारा पड़ौसी देश है वह 1.7 परसेन्ट बढ़ा है, केनिया में 1.5 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, पाकिस्तान में 4.1 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, थाईलैंड में 1.9 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। इस प्रकार से और देशों के आंकड़े भी मेरे पास हैं।

वास्तव में, सभापति महोदय, इस सरकार की कोई प्राइस पालिसी नहीं है। सरकार की पैदावार बढ़े इसके बारे में भी कोई पालिसी नहीं है। जो सोशल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की बात करते हैं उनके पास न तो कोई प्राइस पालिसी है और न ही पैदावार बढ़े, इसके लिए कोई पालिसी है।

16.31 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the Chair*]

अगर यही हालत रही तो एक एक्सप्लोसिव सिचुएशन देश में पैदा हो जाएगी। पांच परसेंट जबकि होलसेल प्राइसिस में बढ़ोतरी हुई है तो उसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि कंज्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स पिछले पांच साल में डबल हो गया है और यही हालत रही तो अगले पांच में वह और भी दुगुना हो जाएगा। जो नीचे का तबका है, जो गरीब आदमी है, वह कौन है ? नब्बे परसेंट लोग हिन्दुस्तान में गरीब हैं। लेकिन जो सब से नीचे का तबका है, जो बीस फी सदी हैं, उनकी बात मैं करता हूं। बीस परसेंट का मतलब हुआ 10–11 करोड़ लोग। इन 10–11 करोड़ लोगों ने जितना टोटल कंजम्पशन पिछले साल हुआ है, उसका आठ परसेंट ही कंज्यूम किया था। हालांकि ये बीस परसेंट हैं लेकिन उनका कंजम्पशन केवल आठ परसेंट था। वह भी इस साल में घटकर सात परसेंट हो गया है। इस पंचवर्षीय योजना के समाप्त होने तक अगर इसी तरह के दाम बढ़ते रहे और इसी तरह से रेट आफ ग्रोथ होता रहा तो यह पांच परसेंट हो जाएगा। इसका मतलब यह है कि दिन पर दिन जो गरीब आदमी है, उसके इस्तेमाल की चीजों का रेट, धीरे धीरे कम होता जा रहा है।

इस सरकार की नैगेटिव पालिसी है। यह कहती है नैशनलाइज करो, कंट्रोल करो, यह करो, वह करो। ठीक है, रेग्युलेट करने के लिए कुछ चीजों की आवश्यकता होती है। कंसलटेटिव कमेटी में तथा यहां भी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कई बार बताया है कि सरकार ने यह किया है और वह किया है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि नतीजा क्या निकला है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि प्राइसिस न केवल बढ़ रही हैं बल्कि बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रही हैं ? यदि यह सही है तो उन नीतियों का लाभ क्या है ? क्या यह लोगों को धोखा देना नहीं है ? जिन लोगों की खातिर आप नारे लगाते हैं क्या यह उनको पीसना नहीं है ? गरीब आदमियों के शोषण का कोई मतलब है तो यही है कि बेरोजगारी बढ़ाओ और उसके साथ साथ कीमतें भी बढ़ाओ। प्रेक्टिकल मीनिंग उसके यही हैं। अखबारों में या आपके नारों में चाहे उसका मतलब कुछ भी है, लेकिन वास्तव में उसका मतलब यही है।

अब प्रश्न उठता है कि करना क्या चाहिये। पहली बात तो यह है कि जैसा कि श्री द्विवेदी ने कहा है जो नान-प्रोडक्टिव एक्सपैंडीचर है, उसको ड्रास्टिकली कट करना चाहिये। बड़ी आसानी से दस परसेंट खर्चा कम हो सकता है। मैं एक टिपिकल उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। रैड फोर्ट में एक लिफ्ट लगी है। उस पर करीब नब्बे हजार रुपया खर्च आया है। एक साल में उससे केवल तीस सैकिंड ही काम लिया जाता है। तीस सैकिंड के इस्तेमाल के लिए नब्बे हजार रुपया खर्च कर दिया गया है। क्या यह प्रोडक्टिव एक्सपैंडीचर है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी : क्या वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर के जाने के लिए है ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : हम और आप नहीं जाते हैं। वही जाती हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस लिफ्ट की जरूरत नहीं है। इसको दूसरी जगह लगाया जा सकता है। जहां ज्यादा जरूरत हो, वहां लगाया जा सकता है। केवल आधा मिनट के इस्तेमाल के लिए और वह भी एक साल में, उस पर नब्बे हजार रुपये खर्च कर दिए गए हैं। क्या यह एक्सपैंडीचर प्रोडक्टिव एक्सपैंडीचर है ? नहीं है।

सरकार को अपने प्लान एलोकेशन्ज को बदलना चाहिए। अभी उधर के एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि हम माइनर इरिगेशन और स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के हक में हैं। लेकिन पंच-वर्षीय योजना में स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए केवल 300 करोड़ रुपया और लार्ज-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए 3000 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। माइनर इरिगेशन और मेजर इरिगेशन के लिए रखे गये पैसे का अनुपात भी एक और दस का है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस एलोकेशन को बदला जाये। माइनर इरिगेशन, छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा दिया जाये।

ज्यादा रीसोर्सिज जुटाये जाने चाहिए। श्री द्विवेदी ने जो कहा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। गांवों में भी एक कैपिटलिस्टिक, फ्यूडल और जमींदार क्लास पैदा हो गई है, जिसको सो-काल्ड ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन के कारण लाभ मिला है। उन्होंने लैंड रिफार्म्ज के कानूनों को बायलेट किया है। उन्होंने इस सरकार और मिनिस्टरों को खरीद लिया है। आज भी वे तीस साल पुराने लैंड रिवेन्यू के रेट दे रहे हैं। इसी तरह यह सरकार बड़े-बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्टस को जो इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस देती है, उनको वे काले दामों पर बेचते हैं इस तरह हजारों करोड़ रुपये काले धन में परिवर्तित हो रहे हैं। लेकिन यह सरकार उनको नहीं छेड़ेगी। श्री बनर्जी चाहे जितनी इस सरकार की हिमायत कर लें। इस सरकार के समर्थन में हाथ खड़े करते करते उनके हाथ थक जायेंगे। लेकिन उनको मायूसी होगी। जो बड़े-बड़े जमींदार और सरमायादार हैं, जो वेस्टिड इन्ट्रेस्टस हैं, उनको यह सरकार नहीं छेड़ सकती है, क्योंकि वे इस सरकार की लाइफ-लाइन हैं। अगर उस लाइफ-लाइन को काट दिया जाये, तो यह सरकार तीन दिन भी जिन्दा नहीं रह सकती है।

यह जरूरी है कि सरकार अपने प्लान को एम्ब्रीशस बनाये। सरकार का प्लान 23,500 करोड़ रुपये का है। उसको 34,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्लान बनाना चाहिये। उसको गांवों के लैंडलेस लेबरर्ज, छोटे छोटे किसानों, मजदूरों, छोटे छोटे दुकानदारों, माइनर इरिगेशन और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए पैसा लगाना चाहिए।

आज डेफिसिट फिनांसिंग बहुत तेजी से हो रही है। वह सोच-समझ कर की जानी चाहिए।

अगर यह सरकार वास्तव में गरीबों का हित चाहती है, तो क्या वह इस बात की गारण्टी देगी कि अनाज, कपड़ा, नमक और तेल वगैरह जो दस बारह आवश्यक वस्तुयें हैं, जिनको गरीब से गरीब आदमी भी इस्तेमाल करता है, उनकी कीमतें किसी भी हालत में बढ़ने नहीं दी जायेंगी, और अगर वे बढ़ेंगी, तो सरकार उनको सबसिडाइज करेगी—कम से कम उन लोगों के लिए, जिनकी आमदनी तीन सौ रुपये महीने से कम है ? मुझे याद है कि जब श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री मिनिस्टर थे, तो वह भी यह प्रोपोजल लाये थे। मैं चाहूंगा कि अपने आप को समाजवादी कहने वाली यह सरकार इस बारे में कुछ कर के तो दिखाये। केवल नारों से काम नहीं चलने वाला है।

इस देश में भी इंगलैंड की तरह से एक प्राइस स्टैबिलिटी बोर्ड का निर्माण किया जाये। वह एक स्टैटुटरी बोर्ड होना चाहिए, जो यह देखे कि किन चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, उसका गरीब लोगों पर क्या असर पड़ रहा है और किस तरह से उन कीमतों को कंट्रोल किया जाये।

जब तक प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ेगा, तब तक कोई काम नहीं चलेगा। हमारा प्रैजेन्ट रेट आफ़ ग्रोअथ ढाई परसेंट है। प्लान में कहा गया है कि हमारा रेट आफ़ ग्रोअथ साढ़े पांच परसेंट होगा। उधर से एक माननीय सदस्य अमरीका की बात कर रहे थे। इस वक्त अमरीका का जो पर कैपिटा इनकम है, अगर हम इसी रेट आफ़ ग्रोअथ, यानी ढ़ाई परसेंट, पर चलते रहे, तो वहां तक पहुंचने के लिए हम को तीन सौ साल लगेंगे। प्लान में जो साढ़े पांच परसेंट का रेट आफ़ ग्रोअथ बताया गया है, उससे भी गरीबी और अनएम्पलायमेंट कम नहीं होगी। जब तक रेट आफ़ ग्रोअथ दस परसेंट नहीं होगा, तब तक हम प्रोडक्शन और एम्पलायमेंट की वर्तमान स्थिति को भी मेनटेन नहीं कर पायेंगे, अनएम्पलायमेंट और बढ़ेगा। आज हमारे देश में ढाई करोड़ अनएम्पलायड हैं। अगर हमारा रेट आफ़ ग्रोअथ साढ़े पांच परसेंट भी रहा, तो भी पांच करोड़ अनएम्पलायड हो जायेंगे।

रेट आफ़ ग्रोअथ को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ज्यादा रीसोर्सिज मोबिलाइज करे, ज्यादा प्राडक्शन करे, पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं को प्रैक्टिकल और एम्बीशस बनाये। अगर यह सरकार नहीं जागेगी, तो केवल नारों से कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा और जिन लोगों की बातें वह करती है, वही उसको कुर्सी से उठा कर फेंक देंगे।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: सभापति महोदय, मैंने इस सदन के दोनों तरफ के भाषण सुने। इस समस्या का हल तभी निकल सकता है, जब सरकार एक इनटेग्रेटिड प्राइस बोर्ड बनाये। मेरा यह रेजोल्यूशन आल-इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के दिल्ली सेशन में मन्जूर किया गया था। एग्रीकल्चर, इंडस्ट्री और खानों से जो चीजें पैदा होती हैं, जो समाज और मनुष्य के लिए जरूरी हैं, उनका कास्ट आफ प्राडक्शन निकाल कर उनकी कीमतों में समन्वय स्थापित किया जाये। सरकार ने आज तक उस रेजोल्यूशन पर कार्य नहीं किया है। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक कभी तेल के दाम बढ़ेंगे और कभी चावल, दाल, साबुन या कपड़े के दाम बढ़ेंगे और इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो पायेगा।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त, जिन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव रखा है, और श्री डांगे बैठे हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन दोनों का जो स्टेंडर्ड आफ लिविंग है, वही स्टेंडर्ड आफ लिविंग वह गांवों के किसानों को दें. . .

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त: पहले माननीय सदस्य दें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: मैं तैयार हूं।

मुश्किल यह है कि लोग कभी भादों-आश्विन के महीने में खेत में नहीं जाते हैं, इनको कभी सख्त सर्दी या गर्मी का सामना नहीं करना पड़ता है, इनके पैरों को कभी कीचड़ नहीं लगता है। ये दोनों भाई कलकत्ता और बम्बई में एयर-कन्डीशन्ड मकानों में रहते हैं। इनको किसान के दुख का क्या पता है?

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त: माननीय सदस्य कलकत्ता आकर मेरा मकान देख लें कि क्या वह एयर-कन्डीशन्ड है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: गरीब किसान जाड़े में अपनी भैंस को चरा कर लाता है और दूध दुहता है और वह दूध इनकी चाय में पड़ता है, लेकिन उसके पास इतने पैसे नहीं हैं कि उसके बच्चे स्कूल-कालेज में पढ़ें। हर

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

एक चीज का प्राडक्शन तो जरूर बढ़े, लेकिन जब तक उसके साथ गांधीजी का परिग्रह नहीं गाया जायेगा, तब तक काम नहीं चलने वाला है। माननीय सदस्य ऊनी कोट पहनते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के कितने आदमी ऊनी कोट पहनते हैं ?

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : और ऊनी कुर्ता ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : पहले मैं नहीं पहनता था। लेकिन अब मैं बूढ़ा हो गया हूं। जब माननीय सदस्य मेरी उम्र के हो जायेंगे, तब उन्हें मालूम होगा।

मिडलमैन किसान का भी सब पैसा खा जाता है और इंडस्ट्रियल गुड्ज का भी। उससे बचाने का कोई उपाय होना चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा कोई उपाय न सरकार ने निकाला है और न आपोजीशन ने। दोनों ग्रुपों के लोग उससे चन्दा लेते हैं। इसलिए मिडलमैन को नहीं हटाया जा सका है। सरकार को भी इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। आप यह समझिए अब वह दिन नहीं है कि प्राइस कंट्रोल से ही काम चलने वाला है। इस देश में रेवोल्यूशन आने वाला है और यह जो रिवीजनिस्ट्स हैं. . . **(व्यवधान)**. . . मैं रेवोल्यूशनरी नहीं हूं लेकिन यह लोग रिवीजनिस्ट हैं और आज वह दिन आ रहा है कि जिस दिन हिन्दुस्तान में यह रिवीजनिस्ट् मारे जाएंगे। मैं इस लोक सभा से कहना चाहता हूं और सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि कीमतों की बढ़ती को आप रोकें। आपकी मशीनरी कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोकने में कारगर नहीं होती है, उस मशीनरी को आप थोड़ा कारगर कीजिए और जो हम लोक सभा के जनकार्यकर्ता हैं उनसे भी सहायता लीजिए कि कीमतों की बढ़ती न हो, गरीबों पर इसका असर न पड़े, इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि सरकार अपनी मशीनरी को दुरुस्त करे। मैं यह समझता हूं कि सरकार अपनी मशनरी को दुरुस्त करने में लाचार है। हमने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी समझौते से ली, रेवोल्यूशन से नहीं ली, इसलिए इस मशीनरी को आपने रखा और कांस्टीट्यूशन में उनको प्रोटेक्शन दिया। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि फिर भी जो स्थिति हो उस स्थिति में आप अपने आदमियों को दुरुस्त रखिए।

बाकि रहा बैंक का क्रेडिट, वह किसानों को और छोटे छोटे व्यवसायियों को नहीं मिल रहा है। मैंने खत भी लिखा है। वह दौड़ते दौड़ते मर जाते हैं। उन्हीं सेठ साहूकारों को मिलता है, बड़े बड़े लोगों को मिलता है, जो सूट बूट और कोट पैंट हैट नेकटाई लगाकर जाते हैं उनको मिलता है और जो धोती कुर्ते में जाते हैं उनको यह समझते हैं कि बेवकूफ हैं, इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए और शुक्ल जी बैठे हुए हैं, इनको चाहिए कि इसके लिए इन्तजाम करें ताकि बैंक से किसानों को आसानी से क्रेडिट मिले और कम सूद पर मिले। . . . **(व्यवधान)**. . .

अब रहा यह कि जो कारखाने से सामान निकलता है उसका जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन होता है वह हर सूबे की आबादी के अनुसार, हर शहर की आबादी के अनुसार ठीक से उस का बंटवारा होना चाहिए और बंटवारे के बाद में उस की कीमत की निगरानी होनी चाहिए कि कीमत ठीक ली जाय। अब कल ही दो आदमी हमारे यहां आए और माफी मांग कर चले गए। गरीब जाता है मिट्टी का तेल लेने के लिए तो उस को नहीं मिलता है लेकिन सफेदपोश जाता है तो उसको फौरन मिट्टी का तेल मिल जाता है। इसलिए यह प्रस्ताव तो ठीक है लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव को काम में लाने के लिए सब को एक जुट से काम करना होगा। किसी की शिकायत की जाय, किसी को गाली दी जाय, इस से काम नहीं होने वाला है।

प्राइस कंट्रोल के लिए हमको सबको साथ होना चाहिए और नहीं तो प्राइस किसी ने भी बढ़ा दी और उससे किसी पार्टी ने चन्दा ले लिया तो उसको वह सपोर्ट करने लगी, फिर दूसरी पार्टी ने ले लिया तो वह उसको सपोर्ट करने लगी। इस तरह से प्राइस कंट्रोल नहीं हो सकता। सबको खाना, कपड़ा और जीवन की आवश्यक चीजें मिलनी ही चाहिए। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो यह प्रस्ताव है मेरा इसमें एक सुधार है, मैं चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत दिनों से प्रस्ताव आ रहा है, मैं बीस वर्षों से देख रहा हूं कि प्रस्ताव होता है, हम लोग प्रस्ताव को पास करते हैं, अमेन्डमेन्ट कबूल करते हैं लेकिन उसकी कार्यान्विति नहीं होती है। असल चीज है उसका इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन और इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन का जो जरिया है उसको सरकार को दुरुस्त करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि शुक्ल जी यहां से आर्डर कर देंगे, इनकी मिनिस्ट्री में जायगा, मिनिस्ट्री से फिर नीचे जायगा, लेकिन कहां तक उसका इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन होता है कहां तक नहीं होता है यह देखना आवश्यक है। सबसे पहले जरूरी है किसी काम को कराने के लिए जो आपकी मशीनरी है वह मशीनरी दुरुस्त होनी चाहिए और मैं समझता हूं कि आपकी मशीनरी उतनी दुरुस्त नहीं है, जितनी होनी चाहिए। बाकी हम लोग लोक सभा के मेम्बर हैं, हम लोगों का तो कोई अधिकार नहीं है, यहां भाषण कर दिया, भाषण करने के बाद गए, जो दूकानदार ज्यादा दाम पर बेचता है उसके खिलाफ कहने के लिए गए तो दरोगा या दूसरा अधिकारी कहेगा कि गवाह लाओ, यह लाओ, पचास पेंच है, अब उस पेंच में पड़ें या और अपना काम करें, इसलिए यह काम है राजा का। राजा का काम है प्रजा को सुखी करे, राजा चाहे तो सुखी कर सकता है, राजा चाहे तो दुखी कर सकता है यह बात भीष्म पितामह ने कही है और यही मुझे कहना है कि प्राइस का कन्ट्रोल जरूरी है और सब का होना चाहिए न कि केवल किसान का। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि किसान से उसकी चीज तो सस्ते में लें और उसको जो चीज चाहिए वह महंगा दें। इसके लिए एक इन्टीग्रेटेड प्राइस बोर्ड की आवश्यकता है।

सभापति महोदय: एक बात आप लोगों से मैं कह दूं। अभी करीब दस आदमी बोलने वाले हैं और इसका समय तो पांच ही बजे तक था . . .

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे: श्रीमन्, यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और इस पर दो घंटे में पर्याप्त चर्चा नहीं हो सकती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि कम से कम 6 बजे तक इसको बढ़ा दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय: सब मिलाकर जिसमें मिनिस्टर का जवाब भी आता है, साढ़े पांच तक तो यह है ही और साढ़े पांच बजे हाफ ऐन अवर डिस्कशन टेक अप होगा।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल: हां, तो यह नेक्स्ट डे कैरी ओवर हो जायगा।

सभापति महोदय: तो ठीक है, साढ़े पांच तक यह चलेगा उसके बाद नेक्स्ट डे कैरी ओवर होगा। साढ़े पांच बजे से हम हाफ ऐन अवर डिस्कशन लेंगे।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे: श्रीमन्, अगर तब तक कीमतें गिर गईं तो हम लोग क्या करेंगे? मेरा निवेदन है कि आज ही 6 बजे तक हम इसको कर लें।

सभापति महोदय: अब तो इसमें एक राय हो गई कि इसको दूसरे दिन कैरी ओवर किया जायगा। . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . फैसला यह हुआ कि आज साढ़े पांच बजे तक यह चलेगा और उसके बाद नेक्स्ट डे के लिए कैरी ओवर हो जायगा। साढ़े पांच बजे हाफ ऐन अवर डिस्कशन शुरू होगा।

श्री सत्य नारायण (वाराणसी): सभापति महोदय, आज जीवन की सभी आवश्यक

[श्री सत्य नारायण]

वस्तुओं के दाम बेतहासा बढ़ रहे हैं। इसको लेकर के पूरे देश में बेचैनी है और उसी का प्रतिबिम्ब आज पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर दिखाई पड़ रहा है। आज यह पहली बार नहीं है कि इस पर कोई बहस हो रही हो। इसके पहले भी समय समय पर चीजों के बढ़ते हुए दाम को लेकर के इस सदन के अन्दर बहस होती रही है। लेकिन दिखलाई क्या पड़ता है कि हम यहां बहस करते हैं और देश में बेचैनी फैलती जा रही है, चीजों के दाम मुतवातिर बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। इसका कारण क्या है ? इसका कारण यह है कि जब आवडी में पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने समाजवाद की घोषणा की थी तो उन्होंने इस बात का एलान किया था कि आज दुनिया ऐसे दौर से गुजर रही है कि जबकि पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के चलते हुए कोई राष्ट्र अपने देश कि समस्याओं को हल नहीं कर सकता। आज वह पूंजीवाद मरणासन्न है। इसलिए उस व्यवस्था का सहारा लेकर अपने देश का निर्माण नहीं किया जा सकता, देश में खुशहाली नहीं लाई जा सकती और समाजवाद ही एक ऐसा रास्ता है, एक ऐसी पद्धति है जो देश के अंदर खुशहाली ला सकती है और इसी आधार पर उन्होंने समाजवाद को अपनाने की बात कही। लेकिन आज जीवन में दिखाई क्या पड़ रहा है कि हम समाजवाद की बातें करते हैं किन्तु जिस व्यवस्था को हम समझते हैं कि यह मरणासन्न हो चुकी है, इसके चलते हुए राष्ट्रीय समस्याएं हल नहीं हो सकतीं, उसी व्यवस्था से चिपके हुए हैं। इन 22 सालों के अन्दर दिखाई यह पड़ता है कि बड़े बड़े इजारेदार बड़े बड़े जमीन के मालिक बढ़ते चले गए, मुल्क की पूंजी उनके हाथों में चली गई और उन्होंने पूंजी के ऊपर कब्जा करके देश के अन्दर मनमानी ढंग से जब चाहते हैं मंहगाई लाते हैं और जब चाहते हैं सस्ती लाते हैं। वे अपने हित के अनुसार इन चीजों को देखते हैं।

जब राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात की गई तो हम लोगों ने समझा कि जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा, तो बैंकों पर हमारा कन्ट्रोल होगा और हम जब चाहेंगे आवश्यकता के अनुसार बैंकों से रुपया निकालेंगे और उन के अन्दर रखेंगे। बड़े-बड़े इजारेदार जिनका बैंकों पर कब्जा था, उनके हाथों को हम रोक सकेंगे, उनको मनमानी करने से रोक सकेंगे। जिस तरह वे लोग जब चाहते थे रुपया बैंकों से निकाल कर मार्केट में छोड़ देते थे और जब चाहते थे मार्केट से खींच लेते थे—उनकी इस धांधली को रोका जा सकेगा। गांवों के किसानों को उचित दामों पर चीजें मिल सकेंगी, जो व्यक्ति चीजों को खरीद कर जिन्दगी बसर करता है, उसको सारे पदार्थ सही दामों पर मिल सकेंगे ताकि वह अपनी जिन्दगी शान्ति से बसर कर सके—इसी दृष्टि से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया, लेकिन नतीजा क्या निकला ? हम जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होने के बाद चीजों के दामों के बढ़ने का जो सिलसिला चल रहा था, उसमें कुछ रुकावट आई ? सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद वह गति और ज्यादा तेज हो गई है। बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से जिन पूंजीपतियों को हम कमजोर करना चाहते थे, उनको कमजोर नहीं कर पाये, आज भी वही स्थिति है कि वे जब चाहते हैं मनमानी ढंग से पैसा मार्केट में छोड़ देते हैं और जब चाहते हैं मार्केट से खींच लेते हैं—इस का परिणाम है कि आज हमारे देश में मंहगाई बढ़ रही है।

इसी चीज को रोकने के लिये—आज सुबह आपने देखा—वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात का इशारा किया कि अगर चीजों के दाम बढ़ने की यही गति रही तो देश के अन्दर मुद्रा-स्फिति का खतरा बढ़ जायगा। यह इशारा मामूली इशारा नहीं है, यह गम्भीर परिस्थिति का द्योतक है। अगर मंहगाई बढ़ती गई, जीवन की चीजें सही दामों पर नहीं मिल सकीं तो चारों

तरफ हड़तालों का तांता लग जायगा, असन्तोष बढ़ेगा और आप डण्डे की मशीन से उसे ठण्डा करने की तरफ जब चलेंगे तो इसका नतीजा सोचिये कि क्या होगा । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हड़तालें न हों, तो आपके लिये जरूरी है कि चीजों के दाम जो बढ़ रहे हैं, उनको कंट्रोल करें । सभापति महोदय, जब चीजों के दाम बढ़ते हैं, तो उनकी मांगें बढ़ती है, जब मांगें पूरी नहीं होती तो हड़तालें होती है, लोगों में असन्तोष फैलता है और इस असन्तोष को दबाने के लिये आप दमन का सहारा लेते हैं । क्या यही रास्ता समाजवाद का रास्ता है, क्या यही रास्ता है जिससे महंगाई को रोग सकेंगे । जो लोग महंगाई को लाते हैं, लोगों को चीजें नहीं मिलती, ब्लेक मार्केट में चली जाती हैं, दूना दाम देने पर भी नहीं मिलती—पिछली बार, सभापति महोदय, आपने देखा जब शादियों का वक्त था, किसानों से लेकर जनता के हर हिस्से में चीजों की जरूरत थी; उस समय डाल्डा का दाम कितना बढ़ गया था, मार्केट से बिलकुल गायब हो गया था । दवाओं का दाम, कपड़े का दाम, खाने की चीजों का दाम, जिन्दगी की हर जरूरी चीज, जिन से इन्सान की जिन्दगी किसी तरह से बच सकती है—वे तमाम चीजें महंगी होती चली जा रही हैं, उन पर रोक लगाने के लिये हमारी सरकार उन लोगों के हाथों को पकड़ने में हिचकती क्यों है ?

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार उन पुराने पूंजीवादी रास्तों पर चल कर देश का विकास करने की नीति को छोड़कर सच्चे समाजवाद के रास्ते की तरफ बढ़े और आज की गम्भीर परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए रेडिकल कदम उठाये, तभी देश में महंगाई को रोका जा सकता है ।

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: With rapt attention, I heard the learned speeches of the two Guptas, both of whom have disappeared from the House at the moment, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and Shri Indrajit Gupta, both of whom, for diametrically opposite reasons, entirely opposed to each other, have come to the same conclusion namely that somehow or the other, the entire blame must be foisted on the head of the Government and Government must be condemned for their policies.

I think Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's speech was an electioneering speech, and, therefore, I would not take any cognizance of it. But I do submit that some comments made by Shri Indrajit Gupta analysing the various facets of the tax rise do deserve the highest of consideration, although I must hasten to submit that he appears to me to be a fairly serious student of macro-economics, and, therefore, what he stated in part was really commendable, except where he superimposed his political philosophy on the economic rules and laws. The laws of economics are far too ruthless to yield to any political dogmas or political fanaticism which were obvious in the various remedies suggested by the Mover.

Soaring prices have undoubtedly been a chronic headache. It has been a long-standing malaise of Indian economy—no doubt about it whatsoever.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): There is one supreme dogma for capitalism—more and more profit.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I merely stated that economic laws do not yield to any dogmas. Why should he feel hurt? He may accept it or not. But all the same it is there. They will never yield to any wishful thinking on the part of any politicians. They will chart their own course. Therefore, we have to understand and appreciate the various economic forces at work. Not for a moment do I think that the price spiral is something which we cannot control, nor do I exonerate completely Government from their responsibility. Government will be called upon to do what they must to check the price rise. We are fairly well reconciled to this phenomenon every time we have to pay higher and higher prices for things we need than what we paid last time. In fact, it causes us hardship; a stage has almost come in our life when I feel as a result of this price rise only those who have made a very fabulous

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

fortune by all sorts of illegal expendients and corrupt malpractices can afford a very affluent and luxurious life evident in their vulgar-looking waistline, whereas the common people, they have to tighten their belts which they have been doing every morning for the preceding several years. With the result that every honest man who after tax cut has to tighten his belt this way is feeling the very great pain and difficulty caused to him, with the result that not only his waist is disappearing but such honest person is also becoming invisible.

Coming to certain economic philosophy propounded by Shri Gupta—he is not here—I must say that in a developing economy it is absolutely inevitable that there will be some price rise. It is a manifestation of every developing economy. The real malady in our economy is that the income growth of various people has not overstepped, has not gone ahead of the price rise, and it is due to that circumstance that we find so much of distress and anguish.

The price rise in the preceding few days has been very swiftly registered and assumed an extremely vivacious dimension. On that score, the House must be thankful to Shri Gupta for bringing this motion before us; for unless due care is taken of this problem, I am afraid that a very serious economic disaster is round the corner. He has listed the price rise in respect of various essential commodities necessary for human sustenance such as milk, milk products, cereals, edible oils. In recent times, these have registered a tremendous increase. I need not repeat what he has stated except to say that in recent times milk and milk products have registered a rise of 14.2 per cent, edible oils 16.3 per cent, vegetables and fruits 13—14 per cent and coffee 40 per cent. This is a phenomenon which needs to be tackled immediately, almost on a war footing. If one were to compare the increase in prices, the general price level, taking the base year as 1961-62, has risen to 182.7. Taking the base year as 1960, the all-India working class consumer price index has risen to 186 in mid-1970 and taking 1949 as the base year, it has risen to 226. Between 1967 and 1970 actually the price rise is to an aggregate figure of 15.54 per cent. By any standards, for an economy of any developing country, it is a matter of which extremely serious notice has to be taken, and we need to shed equanimity if there is any on this aspect of the matter. This year itself recently we have seen that there has been a price rise of as much as 7.7 per cent. If it was analysed further, it would be seen that, despite the bumper crop of foodgrains, the rise in food articles is about six per cent, in manufactured goods about 7.81 per cent, but in industrial raw materials it is really gelloping, and it is approximately eleven per cent. And all these rises have come about when we have a real bumper crop.

I find that there are four major causes for this type of a price rise. The first cause, I entirely agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta, is the extremely greedy and unfortunate attitude of the industrialists and big business houses towards their industries, treating the industries as sport for their speculation and quick profits and not as a matter of solemn obligation to have sustained efficiency in production and productivity. If all the industrialists were to put considerations of efficiency in production on a par with profits, if not above it, I am sure there would be an increase of at least 20 to 30 per cent in production, and that by itself will be a very substantial factor in brining about an anti-inflationary trend in the entire economy.

The second cause is the massive increase in the wage costs totally unrelated to productivity. I am not against wage increase to workers. Especially those in the lower strata of society must be given sufficiently adequate wages so that they can give to their life that dignity which the human life deserves and is needed for human sustenance. But it seems of late our employees have been becoming extremely conscious of their rights, but they are forgetting their obligation completely. They are oblivious to their duties, to the fact that they also have some such thing as a solemn obligation.

Recently a very unfortunate incident was narrated to me about a Bank. One of the officials of the Uco Bank told me that there is not a clerk in the Bank who gets less than Rs. 500. I do not grudge this. They must be paid Rs. 500. They have their wives and children to look after, and Rs. 500 is not a very fabulous amount these days. But

what happened? A client went to the counter to encash a cheque. He requested the clerk to expedite the encashment of the cheque, and the clerk got extremely angry with the client and told him: "Do you think that Government has nationalised only the Uco Bank? Why don't you open an account in the next Bank if you have difficulties here?" This type of irresponsible attitude is, in fact, hitting at the very root of production and productivity. Banking business, whether it is nationalised, whether it is run by Shuklaji or Rangaji, is a highly personalised business and you cannot take this kind of liberty with your client.

See the strike of the pilots. What an amount of loss of production it has meant, what an amount of inconvenience has been caused to the public by the pilots who belong to the affluent section of society. What moral justification do they have to go on a strike like this? Therefore, it is an increasing tendency of our employees to ask for more and more wages unrelated to productivity, and we seem to be yielding and giving in. We must devise a formula for a need-based wage. Shri Indrajit Gupta suggested fair price shops. I am all for it, but is Shri Indrajit Gupta willing to take up the responsibility to ensure that the employees who take advantage of these subsidised shops work honestly atleast for three hours though they are supposed to work for eight hours? Nobody is worried about work and efficiency. That has adversely affected production and productivity.

The next aspect of the matter to which I would like Shri Shukla to give very careful thought is the large addition in indirect taxation during 1967-70. I realise that two things are inevitable in any society—tax and death. No one can escape death; likewise no one can escape tax. My only submission is that the two phenomenon should not be made into one; taxation must not mean death. Between 1967 and 1970 we have levied additional indirect taxes to the tune of Rs. 453 crores which contributed to rise of six per cent. I do not for a moment say that indirect taxes should not be collected. After all our revenues have to be augmented. From where are we going to pay increased wage bills and meet our defence and other expenditure in connection with various development plans? Taxes are inevitable. But taxes which directly contribute to the price rise have to be checked. The next important reason for the inflationary price rise is the supply of money. There is some discrepancy in the figures given by Mr. Gupta and the figures I have. The added money which is now floating is about Rs. 601 crores; taking into account the velocity of circulation, economists have calculated that there is an added purchasing power of Rs. 2700 crores in the hands of people purchasing limited goods and services. If that is the position, there is bound to be a price rise.

Coming to the remedies straightaway, the only panacea that we can have is not fiscal and monetary measures. To depend upon the Reserve Bank for more control of credits or to talk of wage freeze is unrealistic. The first step is to increase production. For the first time I have been given to understand that the Industrial Development Ministry is now giving a free hand to entrepreneurs. If an entrepreneur wants to put up a mill or an industry, the Ministry should not try to stifle the industry before it comes into being merely because the Government calculates that the country will not need the production of that mill or factory. Government has no machinery to determine what the needs of 550 million people are going to be; they have no basis to decide whether any production is going to be surplus. Still production was stifled by unimaginative policies of this Ministry in last few years. An all out effort must be made to increase production. The second suggestion is that wages have to be related to productivity. Thirdly, we have to mobilise savings which will snap the purchasing power. I wish Shri Gupta were here when I am making my last suggestion. If you are serious about production and productivity, declare strikes as a criminal offence in respect of employees drawing above Rs. 1,000.

SHRI MUTHU GOUNDER (Tirupattur): One need not be pessimistic even now that we cannot tackle the rising prices. Price is rising alarmingly in respect of essential commodities like food, milk products, cloth, housing materials and so on. We can bring them down if we have a mind. Four or five years ago we had a discussion in this House to bring down the price of sugar and supply to consumers in adequate quantities. Now we are in a position to do that; not only

[Shri Muthu Gounder]

that, we are now seeking export markets. Farmers are ready to produce the commodities which they can produce. If they have a mind they can do and you can depend upon them. They have not gone very deeply into politics; they want to work. By the green revolution they have produced food. We were importing Rs. 100 crores worth of cereals; we have almost stopped imports now and we produce enough food. We are lacking in some commercial crops, such as cotton and oil seeds; that is why the prices of edible oils like groundnut oil, etc. are rising. We do not also produce enough cotton and some cotton mills want to close down. As an experienced farmer, I can say that within two or three years we shall be able to produce cotton not only to meet the needs of our own mills but also to export outside. Perhaps we may not be able to produce long staple cotton on account of the climatic conditions and other factors. But we can produce the other variety of cotton. There are edible oils. Only two years back, there was nobody to ask for our groundnuts. It was being sold at Rs. 200 a quintal. Now, it is being sold at Rs. 400 a quintal. Next year, we will be having enough production of groundnuts because everywhere I see groundnut is produced, on account of the introduction of the hybrid variety. In the Madras State we have introduced TM-7 and TM-10 varieties which are produced in double the quantity compared to our traditional variety. Therefore, there will not be any shortage of edible oils. So, the future is not bleak as we see today.

But the price of the commodities of the farmer is going up. We are not able to control it. It is not in our hands. The prices of fertilisers, agricultural implements, tractors, oil-entines, motor-pumps, etc., are going up very much, and that is why the cost of cultivation is also going up proportionately. It is not in our hands. It is miserably in the hands of industrialists and the labourers. I am not criticising them, but I find there is some fault with them. The price of a crow-bar is now four times more than we got it 10 years back. The prices of agricultural commodities, food commodities, have gone up though not to such an extent, as for example, the cereals, wheat and other things. They have gone up every where except perhaps Philippines, Cambodia, Thailand; not even Burma. The price of instruments and implements which are obtained from the industries should be put down, and then only the price of agricultural commodities will go down. That is not in our hands.

The so-called public sector industries are also producing only about 50 to 60 per cent of their capacity. I do not want to criticise them. But I want that the public sector projects should produce at least to their capacity. We farmers can only boast that we are true patriots. Taking up the needs of the country and knowing the food situation in the country, we work hard to produce enough. But the other sectors, especially the industrial sectors even now, on account of labour disputes, are not producing much, and we are not able to get even pipes, the GI pipes in the market, because pipes are not produced in Durgapur or in some other big factories, but in smaller ones.

In the factories, the labourers are getting about Rs. 10 to 12 or Rs. 14 a day. A middle-class farmer like me is not getting more than Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 a day. Here, there has been a lot of discussion about the small farmer, big farmer, rich farmer, and so on. I have not seen a rich farmer now. There were many in those days; they were zamindars. They have gone. People like me belong to middle-class farmers, owning about 15 to 20 acres of land. We are able to produce the maximum quantity by intensive cultivation. Not only will we be able to produce enough foodgrains, but we will be able to produce and supply edible oils, and cotton to the mills. So, I request the Government and the concerned political parties to see that a good atmosphere prevails in the industrial sector and we get the tools and instruments like electric poles, electric appliances, etc. We know how to produce, but only for want of these implements we are not able to produce, for example enough fertilisers. The price of fertilisers has gone up. Here, a lot has been said that the farmer is making money and so where is the justice for him to increase the price of ordinary urea which is also got from under the earth. It is priced high in our country, when Japan and Yugoslavia and other countries are able to produce urea at a cheaper rate. Why can't we produce it at a cheaper rate? Where is the necessity

for the price of steel going up? The iron ore is also dug up from the earth. But people are not getting enough steel at a cheap price. The price of steel is going up. The poor farmers are not in a position to ask the industrialist and the Government to check the prices of these commodities I ask you on behalf of the farmers: Please see that the prices of pipes, motors and other steel products do not go up. We will work hard, produce any more and see that the price of agricultural commodities will come down. Then only there will be salvation for the country.

श्री रणधीर सिंह: सभापति महोदय, हाउस के सामने जो प्रस्ताव है उसमें महंगाई का जिक्र है। मुझे इतना तजुर्बा है और मैं जानता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की हालत को देखते हुए गरीबी को देखते हुए यहां महंगाई है, लेकिन यह महंगाई सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं है। मुझे विदेशों में भी जाने का इत्तफाक हुआ। जो केला यहां एक आने का मिलता है वही योरप में 3 या 4 रु० का है। जो कपड़ा हम यहां लेते हैं उसका दाम बाहर बहुत ज्यादा है। मैंने जर्मनी में अपने बच्चे के लिये बुशशर्ट लिया। जो बुशशर्ट यहां 6 रु० की मिलती है वह वहां 50 और 60 रु० में मिलती है। जो अखबार हमें यहां 25 पैसे में मिलता है वही वहां साढ़े तीन और चार रुपये में है। इसलिये यह कहना दुरुस्त नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान में ही गरीबी है। **(व्यवधान)**

हमारे दोस्तों ने यह ख़याल जाहिर किया कि शायद यह बीमारी हिन्दुस्तान में ही है, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह फेनामेनन सारी दुनिया का है। यह बात ठीक है कि हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया में खास तौर से एक गरीब देश है और यहां पर जो हालात पैदा कर दिये जाते हैं वहां कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिये। लेकिन यह होगा कैसे ? सब से बड़ी चीज यह है कि हमारी प्लैन में जो शिफ्ट होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो रहा है। साथ ही सब से बड़ी जरूरत इस बात की है कि यहां पर पैदावार बढ़े। लेकिन पैदावार कैसे बढ़ेगी ? अगर श्री बनर्जी यहां पर रोज आकर कहें कि महंगाई घटनी चाहिये, तो उससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। जहां हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी का 80 फीसदी हिस्सा रहता है वहां की पैदावार बढ़नी चाहिये। अगर आज देहातों की पैदावार बढ़ेगी तो जो गरीबी है वह मिटेगी। आज वहां पर जितनी गरीबी है उसको आदमी सोच नहीं सकता। यहां पर रोज वेज की बात होती है। आज आप देहातों में जाकर देखें तो पता चलेगा कि 6 मकानों में से केवल पांच मकान रहने लायक होते हैं और उन पांच मकानों में से भी चार मकान बरसात में गिर जाते हैं। जहां इन्सान इन्सान की तरह नहीं, हैवान की हालत में रहते हैं, अगर उन आदमियों को रोजगार-धन्धा मिले तो हिन्दुस्तान की पैदावार बढ़ेगी और तभी देश खुशहाल होगा।

देहातों की पैदावार बढ़ाने का एक ही तरीका है। जैसा दो चार माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि हमारी प्लैन में शिफ्ट होना चाहिये। आज सरकार का ध्यान देहातों की तरफ जाना चाहिये। अगर आज आप बड़े बड़े कारखाने और बड़ी बड़ी मिलें, बड़ी बड़ी अन्डरटेकिंग्स और बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट शहरों में थोप दें और दो हजार मजदूर हिन्दुस्तान के लाल झंडे लेकर आ जायें तो उससे कुछ लीडरों की लीडरी चमकने का मौका भले ही मिल जाये लेकिन इससे हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी मिटने वाली नहीं है। इसका सीधा इलाज यह है कि इस देश के लिये एक ऐसी प्लैन बनाई जाय कि चार साल, पांच साल या सात साल में एक एक इंच जमीन को हमें पानी देना है। एक एक इंच जमीन के लिये पानी दिया जाये, अच्छी फ़र्टिलाइजर मिले, अच्छे वैराइटी के सीड हों, मल्टिपल क्रापिंग हो और जहां आज एक जमीन में पांच और सात मन गल्ला निकलता है वहां उसकी दुगुनी और तिगुनी फसल हो तो उससे महंगाई खत्म होगी। अगर पैदावार बढ़ेगी

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

तो कीमतें कम होंगी। लोगों को काम मिलेगा।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह कि यहां पर एक प्लेन होनी चाहिये रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिये जिस में यह तय किया जाये कि दो साल में, चार साल में गांव गांव को बिजली दी जायेगी, पानी दिया जायेगा, जिस से हरिजनों के लिये काम मिलेगा, छोटे मोटे धन्धे होंगे, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोगों को छोटे-मोटे धन्धे मिलेंगे। इसके साथ ही यह भी किया जाये कि टाटा बिड़ला के साथ जो हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़ों रुपयों का सट्टा या स्पेकुलेशन करने वाले लोग हैं उनके दरवाजे बन्द किये जायें और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को रुपया दिया जाये, किसी को एक हजार रुपया, किसी को दो हजार रुपये साथ ही उनको बिजली मिले जिससे वह अपना धन्धा चलायें। कुछ वहां खेत में उनको काम मिले, कुछ घरेलू दस्तकारी का उनको काम मिले। गांव-गांव को सड़कों से मिला दिया जाए तो शहरों की तरफ जो आदमी भागते हैं, भागना बन्द कर देंगे। जो यहां आ जाते हैं वे समझते हैं कि वे ज्यादा इंटेलीजेंट हैं, ज्यादा इंटेलेक्चुअल बन गए हैं, उनका स्टेंडर्ड आफ लिविंग ऊंचा हो गया है। जो डिसपैरिटी गांवों और शहरों में पैदा हो गई है उसी की वजह से लोग शहरों की तरफ आते हैं। यह जो डिसपैरिटी है इसको आप मिटाएं। आदमी आराम से देहात में जाकर रहें, वहां उनको सस्ता खाना मिले, सस्ते रेट पर वे रहें, अच्छा सस्ता दूध मिले, सस्ता घी मिले, बेहतरीन अनाज मिले, तो वे जरूर गांवों की तरफ जाएंगे। आज शहरों में पक्के मकानात मिलते हैं जिनका किराया बहुत देना पड़ता है, चाय पानी पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ता है और जब मकानों की डिमांड बढ़ जाती है तो कम्पीटीशन हो जाता है और किराये बढ़ जाते हैं और मकान मिलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। यह जो लोगों के दिमाग में आ गया है कि शहरों में कलचर्ड क्लास के प्रिवलेज्ड क्लास के लोग रहते हैं और देहातों में जाहिल और गंवार आदमी रहते हैं, इसको मिटाया जाना चाहिये।

मैं चाहता हूं कि रूरल डिवेलेपमेंट बोर्ड देश में कायम हो और उनके लिए रुपया आप दें, ज्यादा से ज्यादा फंड्ज का बन्दोबस्त आप उनके लिए करें। किसानों को, मजदूरों को, हरिजनों को और वीकर सेकशंज को उन से पैसा दिलाया जाए।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि किसानों को ठीक कीमत नहीं मिलती है। जिनकी बनर्जी साहब वकालत करते हैं वे खाल उधेड़ते हैं। घड़ी अगर लेने जाओ तो दो तीन गुना अपना मार्जिन रखते हैं, कार जब लेनी होती है तो पता नहीं कितने परसेंट अपना मार्जिन रख लेते हैं। फाउन्टेन पेन में दुनिया भर का मार्जिन रख लेते हैं। किसान जो पैदा करता है उसका उसको प्रापर रिटर्न नहीं मिलता है। किसान को आप इंसैंटिव नहीं देंगे, ठीक कीमत नहीं देंगे तो उसका दिल बैठ जाएगा और वे मेहनत करना बन्द कर देंगे। उसको कीमत अपनी उपज की ठीक मिलनी चाहिये। हिसाब लगाकर मिलनी चाहिये। जो आपने एग्रीकलचर कमिशन बिठा रखा है उसमें तमाम दुनिया भर के आई सी एस लोग आपने भर्ती कर दिये हैं। उनको क्या पता है कि कितना गेहूं की पैदावार में खर्च होता है, चावल गन्ने की पैदावार में कितना होता है मैं चाहता हूं कि किसान को रिम्युनरेटिव प्राइस मिले। साथ ही साथ जो नान एग्रिकलचरल गुड्ज हैं, उनकी प्राइसिस और एग्रिकलचरल गुड्ज की प्राइसिस में पैरिटी होनी चाहिये। उसके माल को जब आप सस्ते दामों पर ले लेते हो तो तेल, नमक, स्टील, सिमेंट भी कंसेशनल रेट पर दिलाने का आपको प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये, सवसिडाइज्ड रेट पर दिलाने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये।

जो ट्रीटमेंट उसके साथ अब किया जा रहा है अगर यही ट्रीटमेंट चलता रहा तो वह वक्त भी आएगा जब किसान अपनी चीज को नहीं बेचेगा। आप सोचते हैं कि सस्ती मिले। क्या आप किसान को कहीं का छोड़ना चाहते हैं? अगर यही बात है तो देखना क्या हालत होती है और कहां से आपको खाने को मिलता है।

महंगाई को तो आप रोकें लेकिन जो इगनोर्ड डोमेन है, जो इगनोर्ड स्फीअर है, जो देहात है, उनको आपको उठाना पड़ेगा और वहां उनको आपको इंसैंटिव देने होंगे, उनके साथ प्रेफैंशल ट्रीटमेंट करना होगा, उनको अच्छा भाव देना होगा और उनको एनकरेजमेंट देना होगा। जब आपने ऐसा किया तभी महंगाई कम होगी।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी): आज की जो चर्चा है, इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि उस में सब से बड़ा राक्षस जो है, वह महंगाई है। उसके लिए किसी को अगर जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है तो इसी सरकार को ठहराया जा सकता है। यह इसलिए भी है कि यह सरकार उत्तराधिकार की सरकार है। यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि अभी हम को आए हुए थोड़े दिन हुए हैं, हम काबू नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय: अगली बार जब यह विषय आएगा तब आप बोलियेगा।

17.29 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION *Re*: RESUMPTION OF TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर): यह प्रश्न भारत-पाकिस्तान व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में है। इस प्रश्न को उठाने की आवश्यकता इसलिए पैदा हुई कि पाकिस्तान के मंत्री श्री रहमान साहब ने हाल ही में एक वक्तव्य दिया था कि भारत और पाकिस्तान में तो व्यापार के मामले में अवरोध पैदा हो गया है, उसको दूर किया जाना चाहिये और भारत पाकिस्तान व्यापार में फिर उसी तरह से सामंजस्य और सहयोग स्थापित किया जाना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): May I just clarify that there is no minister of this name? I think, what has appeared in the question is not clear; my intervention is only for giving information. He happens to be the Chairman of their Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): The matter ends.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: That is what I say.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा: यही बात खत्म नहीं होती, यहीं से बात शुरू होती है। इसका आधार यह है कि रहमान साहब ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान का लोकमत भी जिस तरह से जागृत हो रहा है और वह भी भारत के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने को इच्छुक है, उसकी वजह से पाकिस्तान सरकार के रुख में भी नर्मी आई थी।

रहमान साहब के नेतृत्व में जो प्रतिनिधि मंडल वाणिज्य के सम्बन्ध में आया था उसने जो राय दी थी और यह कहा था कि फिर से व्यापार दोनों देशों में शुरू होना चाहिये, उसके बाद से भारत सरकार ने कोई पहल नहीं की है। भारत सरकार ने ऐसा कोई एलान नहीं किया है कि हम इस बात का स्वागत करते हैं। उसने इस बीच कोई नया कदम नहीं उठाया है जिससे पता चलता कि पाकिस्तान के अन्दर जो सहयोग इस क्षेत्र में चाहने वाले तत्व हैं, जो शक्तियां हैं, उनको बढ़ावा मिलता। उलटे जवाब यह दिया गया है कि पाकिस्तान की ओर से कोई उत्साहजनक जवाब नहीं आया है। यह कह कर बात को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं सदन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि पिछले साल हमारी प्रधान मंत्री अफगानिस्तान गई थीं। उनकी वापसी के बाद जो संयुक्त वक्तव्य प्रकाशित हुआ था उसमें यह कहा गया था कि भूमि के रास्ते व्यापार अफगानिस्तान के साथ प्रारम्भ करने की सम्भावनायें हैं और उसके रास्ते में जो बाधा है, वह दूर होगी, यह आशा भी व्यक्त की गई थी। लेकिन यह आशा निराधार साबित हुई है। ईरान के साथ भी हमारी कुछ वार्ता चल रही थी और भूमि के रास्ते ईरान और भारत के बीच भी व्यापार चले, इसका रास्ता निकालने की भी उसमें बात थी। अब ईरान, अफगानिस्तान और भारत के बीच व्यापार होता है और भूमि के रास्ते होता है तो बीच में पाकिस्तान आता है। इस वास्ते अगर भारत, अफगानिस्तान और ईरान में व्यापार के क्षेत्र में सहयोग की बात होती है तो उसमें पाकिस्तान का सहयोग भी अपेक्षित हो जाता है। काबुल में जब वार्ता हुई थी तो उसके बाद यह झलक मिल गई थी कि पाकिस्तान इसके विरोध में नहीं है और वह भी सहमत हो गया है। लेकिन उसके बाद जो तत्व भारत का बटवारा कराने के लिए सक्रिया रहे हैं, भारत में भी जो विभेद पैदा करने वाले तत्व रहे हैं, वे सक्रिय हुए और हमारे देश में अमरीका परस्त अखबारों ने भी आवाज उठाई कि कोसीगिन की राय पर यह बात हुई है, सोवियत सरकार की राय पर यह बात हुई है। मेरी आशंका है एक जो मैं इस सदन के सामने जाहिर करना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि उनके दबाव में आ कर भारत सरकार ने, काबुल में जो संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति निकाली थी, उसके बाद जो सम्भावनाएं पैदा हुई थीं कि इन देशों के बीच में व्यापार में वृद्धि हो सकती थी, अपने प्रयत्नों को शिथिल कर दिया और उन तत्वों के आगे भारत सरकार झुक गई। उसने आगे का प्रयास अमरीका के दबाव में आकर छोड़ दिया। यह हमारी आशंका है और यह हमारा अभियोग भी है। जो जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है उस जवाब से भी यह अभियोग प्रमाणित होता है।

भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच व्यापार के क्षेत्र में सहयोग बढ़ना चाहिये, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। लेकिन जो तत्व इस मार्ग में बाधक हैं उनका क्या हित है, यह भी सदन के सामने कई बार आ चुका है। आप जूट की बात को लें। जूट उत्पादकों के हितों के विरुद्ध जाकर मिल मालिकों के हितों का सरकार संरक्षण करती रही है। इसका नतीजा यह निकला है कि जूट का उत्पादन उतना नहीं बढ़ सका जितना बढ़ना चाहिये। गत साल तो उसका उत्पादन घट भी गया था। आज हमारी हालत यह है कि जहां दूसरी योजना के अन्त तक हम जूट के मामले स्वावलम्बी बन गए थे वहां आज हमें बाहर के देशों से जूट मंगाना पड़ रहा है और उसके लिए विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ रही है, डालर खर्च करके मंगानी पड़ रही है। जूट पाकिस्तान में और हमारे यहां होता है। लेकिन वही जूट अमरीका के जरिये यहां आता है। अगर भारत पाकिस्तान का सीधा वाणिज्य सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो जाए और उसी तरह से हो जाए जैसा वह 1965 के पहले था तो यह विदेशी मुद्रा हमारी बच सकती है। पिछले दिनों मछली की चर्चा हुई थी। पाकिस्तान से मछली आए बदले में यहां से कोयला जाए, यह भी कहा गया था। इस तरह से वहां से जूट मछली आदि आ सकती है और यहां से कोयला आदि भेजा जा सकता है।

सभापति महोदय, दोनों देशों का अर्थ तंत्र एक दूसरे पर आश्रित रहा है। भारत एक ही देश था। साम्राज्यवादियों के षड़यंत्र के कारण उसका बंटवारा हुआ। अमरीका का हित इसमें ही है कि वहां से हम जूट लें।

इस वास्ते आज भी वह इस व्यापार के मार्ग में बाधक बन रहा है और चाहता है कि भारत और पाकिस्तान में व्यापार फिर से चालू न हो।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार ने जो प्रयास काबुल की विज्ञप्ति के साथ छोड़ दिया है, क्या उसको वह फिर प्रारम्भ करने जा रही है या नहीं करने जा रही है? इन चार देशों के साथ भूमि के रास्ते से व्यापार करने के लिए पाकिस्तान का सहयोग अनिवार्य है। 1965 के बाद भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के साथ पुनः व्यापार सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के लिए एक अच्छा कदम उठाया था, लेकिन उस वक्त पाकिस्तान ने नकारात्मक रुख अपनाया था। आज पाकिस्तान में हालात बदल रहे हैं। हमें आशा है कि चुनावों के बाद वे और भी बदलेंगे। खास तौर पर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में जो लोकमत है, उसका प्रभाव पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान पर भी पड़ेगा, यह हमारी उम्मीद है।

क्या भारत सरकार यह ऐलान करेगी कि 1965 से पहले भारत-पाकिस्तान व्यापार की जो हालत थी, उसको फिर से कायम करने के लिए भारत सरकार केवल उद्यत ही नहीं है, बल्कि उसके लिए पहलकदमी भी करेगी और इस सम्बन्ध में बाज़ाब्ता तौर पर पाकिस्तान सरकार को लिखेगी? इस विषय में पाकिस्तान का रुख चाहे जो कुछ भी हो, अपने लोकमत के सामने उसको झुकना पड़ेगा। जैसा कि यहां पर कहा गया है, पाकिस्तान का चेम्बर आफ कामर्स भारत के साथ पुनः व्यापार सम्बन्ध चालू करना चाहता है। जिन तत्वों का वह प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, वे अपने देश में इसके लिए जोर डालेंगे। साम्राज्यवादी दबाव के कारण इसमें अवरोध आ गया है। हमारे देश में भी बड़े करोड़पतियों का एक तबका है, जो चाहता है कि इस मामले में पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे संबंध न सुधरें। दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश के जूट मिलों के मालिक, और उनसे प्रभावित अखबार भी, यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि भारत और पाकिस्तान में पुनः व्यापार प्रारम्भ हो, क्योंकि इससे उनके लिए विदेशी मुद्रा के सम्बन्ध में धांधली करने, अमरीका और विलायत के साथ सांठ-गांठ करने और देश का अहित करके मिल-मालिकों का हित साधन करने का रास्ता बन्द हो जायेगा। (व्यवधान) वे लोग चाहते हैं कि अमरीका या इंगलैंड से जूट आये, लेकिन वह सीधे पाकिस्तान से आये, यह उनको प्रिय नहीं है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार यह ऐलान करने के लिए तैयार है कि 1965 से पहले भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच में व्यापार की जो स्थिति थी, उसको दृढ़ करने के लिए, या कम से कम उस स्थिति को फिर से लाने के लिए, वह पहल-कदमी करेगी और इसके लिए पाकिस्तान को निमंत्रण देगी।

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा (बांका): सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री भोगेन्द्र झा, ने दो बातों की चर्चा की है: एक तो पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के लोकमत की और दूसरे, इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार द्वारा पहल न किये जाने की। जहां तक पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के लोकमत का सवाल है, मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि अगर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के लोगों की चलती और अगर वे अपनी इच्छा के मुताबिक काम कर सकते, तो पूर्वी पाकिस्तान कभी का हमारे साथ मिल गया होता। लेकिन पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के ऊपर पाकिस्तान सरकार का आधिपत्य है, जिसको देखते हुए पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के लोकमत का कोई मूल्य नहीं है।

जहां तक भारत सरकार द्वारा पहल किये जाने का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूं कि भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के साथ सामान्य सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के लिए हर मामले में पहल की है। मैं कोई भारत सरकार की

[श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा]

वकालत करने के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूं—उसकी तरफ से सरदार साहब बोलेंगे—, लेकिन जो तथ्य है, वह मैं बताना चाहता हूं। आप नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट, नेहरू-नून पैक्ट और अयूब-शास्त्री पैक्ट, जिसको ताशकन्द समझौता कहा जाता है, इन सबका इतिहास देखिये। हमने इन समझौतों के बारे में अपने सब दायित्वों को निभाया है। ताशकन्द समझौते के बारे में भी हमारी तरफ से जो कुछ किया जाना था, वह हमने किया। हमने पाकिस्तान का जो माल सीज किया था, वह हमने एकतरफा तौर पर उसको वापिस कर दिया। लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने हमारी एक भी चीज वापिस नहीं की। इसके बावजूद भारत सरकार को यह दोष देना कि वह पहल नहीं करती है, यह सबसे बड़ा अन्याय है।

क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का आश्वासन देंगे कि अब और पहल करने के बजाये भारत सरकार यह ध्यान रखेगी कि जो कदम वह उठाये वह रेसीप्रोकल हो अर्थात् पाकिस्तान भी उसके मुताबिक अपनी ओर से उसी प्रकार का कदम उठाये—अगर हम पाकिस्तान का एक जहाज वापिस करें, तो वह भी हमारा एक जहाज वापिस करे? अतएव मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या भारत सरकार सबसे पहले ताशकन्द समझौते की सब शर्तें मनवाने के लिए पाकिस्तान सरकार पर जोर डालेगी?

आज पाकिस्तान से हमारे यहां रेफ्यूजीज आ रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय: माननीय सदस्य उसमें न जायें। यह डिसकशन केवल रिजम्प्शन आफ ट्रेड के बारे में है।

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा: हमारे यहां कहावत है: "मेरा गफूरा सवा सेर की लप्सी खा जायें, पर खा जाये किस भड़ुए की?" हम तो पाकिस्तान के साथ सामान्य सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के लिए तैयार हैं। सवाल यह है कि क्या पाकिस्तान भी इस बारे में कोई कदम उठाने के लिए तैयार है? वह अपने यहां से हिन्दुओं को भगा रहा है, जो रेफ्यूजी बनकर हमारे यहां आ रहे हैं और हम उसी से व्यापार की बातें कर रहे हैं! मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक पाकिस्तान ताशकन्द समझौते की सब शर्तों का पालन नहीं करता है, तब तक उसके साथ व्यापार की चर्चा करना अपनी तौहीन कराना है।

हाल ही में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में इतना बड़ा प्रलयंकारी तूफान आया। हमने इसके लिए पाकिस्तान की मदद करनी चाही। लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने इसमें भी अमित्रतापूर्ण रुख अपनाया है। उसने हमारे हवाई जहाजों को अपने यहां नहीं जाने दिया और वहां भ्रमणशील अस्पतालों को भेजने की हमारी आफर को भी ठुकरा दिया।

इस अवस्था में क्या हम पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापार भी इकतरफा ही करेंगे? व्यापार इकतरफा नहीं होता हम वहां से मछली लेना चाहते हैं; वह हमको नहीं मिलेगी। हां, हम अपना कोयला वहां भेज सकते हैं लेकिन वह भी मुफ्त बिना मूल्य के। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि जब तक पाकिस्तान ताशकंद समझौते के मुताबिक अपने सब दायित्वों का पालन नहीं करता, तब तक भारत सरकार की ओर से इस बारे में कोई पहल नहीं की जायेगी?

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी): सभापति महोदय, क्या भारत सरकार यूरोपियन कामन मार्केट की तरह हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच एक कामन मार्केट स्थापित कर के, जिसमें सीलोन और बर्मा भी सम्मिलित हों, दोनों देशों में व्यापार बढ़ाने का प्रयास करेगी? यदि दोनों देशों की

कामन मार्केट बनाना सम्भव न हो, तो जूट, मछली और कोयले जैसी खास खास कामोडिटीज का व्यापार करने के लिए, जिनकी दोनों देशों को जरूरत है, भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान के साथ कोई समझौता करने के लिए बातचीत करेगी ? क्या भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान के साथ बातचीत कर के दोनों देशों की सीमा पर होने वाले स्मगलिंग को खत्म करने का प्रयत्न करेगी ? यदि पाकिस्तान इन बातों को मानने के लिए तैयार न हो, तो क्या भारत सरकार इस मामले को कामनवैल्थ की मीटिंग में उठायेगी, ताकि पाकिस्तान को समझाया जाये कि दोनों देश ट्रेड बेन को हटा दें ?

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि किसी भी पड़ोसी देश के साथ, चाहे वह पाकिस्तान हो या कोई और देश हो, हमारे अच्छे और मित्रता के सम्बन्ध होने चाहिए, क्योंकि इसमें दोनों देशों का भला है । दोनों देशों में पूरा सहयोग भी होना चाहिए और व्यापार भी होना चाहिए । लेकिन इस बारे में एक तरफा कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती है । पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा सहयोग और व्यापार हो. मैं सिद्धान्त रूप में इस बात को मानता हूं । लेकिन पिछले बीस साल में इस सरकार की स्पीजमेंट की पालिसी का क्या नतीजा निकला ? भारत सरकार ने कई बार पहल की है, लेकिन पाकिस्तान रेसपांड नहीं करता है । यह तो वन-साइडिड लव स्फेयर हो रहा है । भारत सरकार को ठोकरें पड़ती हैं, उसकी बेइज्जती होती है । जो पैक्ट होते हैं, पाकिस्तान द्वारा उनको तोड़ा जाता है ।

अगर भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापार करना है या अच्छे सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने हैं, तो उसका सब से अच्छा तरीका यह है कि वह स्टेंग्थ के साथ बात करे–वह यह स्पष्ट कर दे कि अगर पाकिस्तान कुछ गड़बड़ करेगा, तो उसका उसी तरह से जवाब दिया जायेगा । तभी दोनों देशों में को-आपरेशन, मेल और प्यार होगा । कायर के साथ कभी मेल नहीं होता है । क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि पाकिस्तान ने हमारी जो करोड़ों रुपयों की प्रापर्टी जब्त कर रखी है, जिसको ताशकंद समझौते के मुताबिक हमें वापिस किया जाना चाहिए, जब तक वह उसको वापिस नहीं करेगा, तब तक पाकिस्तान के साथ कोई ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट या ट्रेड की बात या पहल नहीं की जायेगी ? क्या सरकार यह आश्वासन देने के लिए तैयार है कि वह पाकिस्तान के संबंध में ऐसा कोई काम नहीं करेगी, जो इस देश के नेशनल इन्ट्रेस्ट्स के खिलाफ हो ?

अभी दोनों झा साहबान–झा स्क्वेयर–ने कुछ बातें कहीं । इनके जो साथी मास्को में रहते हैं, जिन्होंने ताशकंद एग्रीमेंट करवाया, जिनकी मदद से यह समझौता हुआ, हमारा तो कहना है कि वह दबाव में हुआ, तो उनको आप कहेंगे कि मेहरबानी करके यह जो इधर के लोग नहीं मानते हैं पाकिस्तान वाले जरा इनको समझाइए तो सही और अब तो अमेरिका की भी दोस्ती पाकिस्तान के साथ हो गई है तो अमेरिका को भी कहिए कि आप भी तो उनको समझाइए । हम दोस्ती जरूर चाहते हैं लेकिन बराबरी की हैसियत से ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the queries and the doubts raised by one side—by one side, I mean, one way of thinking,—have been answered by my friends Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and Shri Sharma and there is not much for me to say. . .

AN HON. MEMBER: You are in good company today.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I am always in good company. All Members of this House are very fine company so far as I am concerned.

The basic point in this is not theoretical. It is a question of what we have done and

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what more requires to be done. Before I answer the particular points raised, I would like to say it very clearly that we on our side have always held the view that there should be restoration of trade between India and Pakistan.

This was contained in the Tashkent Declaration also. We made several approaches to Pakistan, formal and informal approaches, suggesting that there should be restoration of trade. Then we took a decision on the 26th of May, 1966, when we unilaterally lifted the ban on trade with Pakistan with effect from the 27th of May, 1966. The Government of Pakistan was informed that we had lifted the ban on trade. It was the hope of the Government of India that the Government of Pakistan would respond; but they did not. This is the present factual position.

In view of this, what more is expected of us to be done, when a suggestion is made that we should take much more initiative?

One positive initiative we have taken is that we have removed restrictions on trade with Pakistan. Trade is a matter which cannot be settled by unilateral acts, because, we can remove the restrictions on trade, but the actual trade can take place only if the other side also cooperates; it is a matter which concerns the Government of that country. It may be the desire of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, expressed through their Chairman, that it is in the interest of India and Pakistan that economic relations should be re-activated, that trade should be restored, that articles which are required by Pakistan, like coal and several other things can be more easily purchased at a lesser cost from India. This was the essence of the point made by Mr. Rahman who made the statement in his capacity as the Chairman of their Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: What is your reaction to it?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have already indicated out reaction. I have said that we on our side are always ready and willing. And so, what more initiative we can take, is not quite clear to me. Even after hearing the suggestions made by Shri Bhogendra Jha, I do not know what more initiative we can take. Unless the other side is responsive, merely our making statements will not be regarded as initiative. Towards the end of his comments, he did say that the situation might change after the election that is going to take place in Pakistan. Whether election takes place or does not take place, whatever may be the internal set-up, it is only their concern. Irrespective of the political set-up and the form of it, which is only their concern, we on our side are prepared to reactivate our economic relations in the form of trade and in several other economic fields. We have adopted this attitude because we genuinely feel that the people on both sides stand to gain by reactivation of trade.

Hon. Members have mentioned some commodities. But there are several others also, and the list can be increased to the mutual benefit of both countries. This has been our grievance that notwithstanding the obvious advantage of trade between the two countries, the administration and the Government in Pakistan have turned a blind eye to the obvious economic benefits that are bound to arise if trade is restored. They have adopted a negative attitude and have tried to link the reactivation of economic ties with other political issues, and their line generally has been that unless they receive satisfaction on certain other issues which are political in their essence, namely the Kashmir issue or the Farakka issue, they do not want to take any step which might result in general relaxation of tension and improvement of relations. This, unfortunately, has been the attitude of the Government of Pakistan. In the face of this, my attitude is not to put counter-arguments or to suggest anything in a sort of mood of explaining away our attitude. We ourselves are quite clear and I would like to reiterate our policy in unmistakable terms that we would welcome the restoration of trade. We would welcome the reactivation of economic ties. If we have not succeeded so far, I would like to say that it is not because we have been either hesitant or obstructionist but because all this obstruction and hesitation has come from the other side. Whether this will disappear after the elections is a matter on which I cannot speculate. Only time will show whether the economic forces which are compelling have

really come on the top and have quietened their rather negative attitude in this matter of trade.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Is he going to make any attempt or any move in combination with the Governments of Iran and Afghanistan in regard to the land route?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Regarding this question, we have always shown interest in using the land route for trade with Afghanistan and Iran, but in between is the area of Pakistan, and unless they agree, we cannot make much progress.

For the information of the House, I would like to say that Pakistan has allowed movement of certain commodities from Afghanistan, but it is a one-way traffic in the sense that certain articles such as fresh fruit and certain other articles are permitted to be moved over the Pakistan territory from Afghanistan into India, but nothing is allowed to be moved from India across Pakistan into Afghanistan. That is the present position. We are interested in developing this trade across the land routes also. But, unfortunately, at the present moment, Pakistan is adopting a negative attitude. We hope that in course of time, these countries, namely Iran and Afghanistan will also see the wisdom of utilising this land route for the purpose of movement of goods on either side. We would greatly welcome any such development. We are also prepared to work for it. But it is no use my making unilateral moves one after the other without having a positive response from the other side. We are in touch with the Government of Pakistan. We have remained in touch with them. At the present moment, I do not see much opening. It will be wrong for me to create a feeling that things are likely to move in this direction. If a new government comes into existence after the elections or if the present regime continues in its present form or in any other form, then only after some time one can say whether one is likely to succeed in this respect or not.

Having given this information, I would very briefly like to answer now some of the specific points that have been raised.

Shri Bhogendra Jha said that it is under the pressure of USA or other capitalist countries that we are showing lack of interest in reactivating the trade route across Pakistan in the matter of trade between India on the one side and Iran and Afghanistan on the other. I would very categorically state that there has been no such pressure, direct or indirect, from the USA, either officially or unofficially, from which one can justify a remark of that type. I would very strongly say there is no substance in this feeling. If any such feeling exists anywhere, I would categorically reject it because it does not exist factually.

We are anxious that the economic relations should revert to the pre-1965 position. It was with that view that we unilaterally removed restrictions on trade. On principle, I agree; whether fish will be the commodity or it will be jute—there are several other articles which can usefully form the subject matter of this trade—can be decided upon, but all this is wishful thinking unless the Pakistan Government is prepared to make any move.

Both Shri Sharma and Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta expressed their view in almost identical terms. The only question Shri Sharma put was whether we should not say that we would not resume trade unless all the conditions in the Tashkent Declaration were observed. Our general approach has been that step by step we are prepared to unravel and untie whatever may be the knots, and we do not want to tie one with the other; we should try to improve relations without presenting a packet which may not take shape and ultimately nothing may happen. That is not our attitude.

SHRI S. C. Jha asked whether there was any possibility of a common market. First, there should be the possibility of a market at any rate before we can think of a common market. At the present moment, I do not see even a market. So it will be too early for me to hold out any hope of a common market. Once these economic relations are restored and trade reflows, then a common market is only a strategy which will control the movement and the fiscal aspects of treade; otherwise, I do not see any chance of jumping over the trade and thinking about a common market.

Border smuggling: yes, it should be stopped and we are taking every step to stop it. He

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suggested we should raise it at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference. We have no intention to do so because all these bilateral issues should be raised and settled between the two countries without trying to internationalise them.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta put three questions. He said I should talk with strength. Of course, I have my own way of putting across these view points. But I would like to assure the House that national interest is always uppermost in our mind and no fresh assurance on that score is necessary. We will try to pursue a policy which is to the mutual interest benefit of the people of India and Pakistan, because I believe that whatever may be the attitude of the Pakistan leaders, the people of both States, India and Pakistan, want to live as good neighbours and in peace and all these other tensions that are created are created by certain groups who want to perpetuate their own hold, stranglehold. We have to proceed cautiously, but we have to respond to every step. In fact, we should take even the initiative to reduce tension and improve relations.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 7, 1970/Agrahayana 16, 1892 (Saka).